The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

A Force Thrown Across the Rappahannock at the Railroad Station, on Saturday.

Stuart's Cavalry Driven Back to Culpepper.

A Heavy Rebel Force Encountered There.

A Fierce Fight, Lasting Until Dark.

Our Force Then Withdrawn to the Vicinity of Brandy Station.

The Losses on Both Sides Considerable.

LEE'S ARMY MASSED AT CULPEPPER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sunday, Aug. 2.

Gen. BUFORD's cavalry, artillery and a supporting infantry force, yesterday crossed the Rappahannock at the railroad station. Thence with his cavalry and artillery he proceeded toward Culpepper, driving STUART's cavalry before him.

When near Culpepper Gen. BUFORD encountered a large rebel force of infantry and artillery, and a fierce fight ensued, lasting until dark, when he withdrew to a strong position east of Brandy Station. The loss on both sides was considerable.

This reconnoissance confirms the concentration of LEE's forces near Culpepper, and indicates that his present headquarters are at Stevensburgh, four miles southeast of Culpepper.

The twenty-nine sutler wagons captured near Fairfax Thursday night by MOSBY and his band, were recaptured, with all their contents, Friday morning, near Aldie, by the Second Massachusetts cavalry. A skirmish ensued between the guerrillas and our advance guard, but on the approach of the main body MOSBY fled, closely pursued by the cavalry. Several of the enemy are reported killed and wounded, but no report has been yet received of the result of the pursuit. This morning a detachment of our cavalry killed two and captured two others of MOSBY's band near New-Baltimore, and were engaged in ferreting out others.

Yesterday and to-day the weather has been by far the hottest of the season. All quiet to-night.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, August 2.

No official intelligence has reached here as to the result of the late cavalry engagement on the upper Rappahannock, but we have obtained the following facts from wounded men who arrived here to-day:

On Friday a force of our cavalry forded the river, and were surprised by a large force of rebel cavalry, supported by artillery. Early yesterday morning, Gen. BUFORD, with his cavalry division and some artillery, crossed the river on pontoons at Rappahannock station and made an attack on the enemy whose numbers greatly exceeded ours. He drove them several miles, capturing quite a number of prisoners, when meeting their infantry support a brisk fight ensued, after which our forces fell back to the river and remained on the opposite bank all night. The losses on both sides are said to be heavy. A number of our wounded arrived here to-day.

The loss in killed and wounded, it is said, falls heavy on the Sixth New-York and Sixth United States cavalry.

A large infantry force crossed over to support our cavalry, and this morning, when our informants left, were all drawn up in line of battle.

The fight was probably renewed this morning, [not so, according to the dispatch from headquarters,] as cannonading was heard when the train left Warrenton.

From another source I obtain the following additional particulars:

BUFORD, with his division, crossed at Rappahannock Station early yesterday morning, and attacked a portion of STUART's command, driving them to within one mile of Culpepper, where the rebels were reinforced by infantry. They then succeeded in driving us back about a mile, where our cavalry made a stand until our infantry came up—a portion of the First corps—when a fight ensued, but with what result is unknown. Our forces held the South bank of the river this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Denunciations of Jeff. Davis and the Rebel Confederacy.

A Cavalry Expedition to Jackson.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The steamer *Escort* arrived this morning with Newbern dates to Aug. 1.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* denounces JEFF. DAVIS as a repudiator, in whom no confidence can be placed, and *whose efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will be a failure.*

The Richmond *Enquirer* calls upon JEFF. DAVIS "to suppress the Raleigh *Standard*, and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina."

The *Standard* says:

"GOV. VANCE will stand by the Supreme Court, and the *Standard* also, if necessary; and if JEFF. DAVIS attempts to use physical force to suppress the *Standard*, DAVIS *will be met with physical force, and a revolution in this State will be the result.* JOHN MITCHEL, editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, is an agent of Great Britain, which has long sought to divide the Northern and the Southern people."

The *Standard* says North Carolina has furnished 95,000 soldiers for the causeless war, 40,000 of whom are killed and wounded; that North Carolina should send a delegation to Washington at once, and see what terms can be obtained, and not wait for JEFF. DAVIS.

The recent cavalry raid from Norfolk to Jackson, N. C., found the enemy intrenched strongly at Jackson, which commands the approaches to Weldon. Major ANDERSON on the 26th ult. captured the enemy's pickets, and took possession of an important bridge thereby defeating the enemy in their intentions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

State of the City—Maj.-Gen. Augur and his Staff—Affairs up the River—Fortifying Fort Adams—Activity Among our Blockaders—Communication with Jackson—Health of the City, and "Blue-Devil" Correspondence—The Future Programme.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 24, 1863.

STATE OF THE CITY.

This city, since the fall of Port Hudson, has been experiencing that calm and delicious reaction of feeling which follows all herculean efforts—the grateful repose which a convalescent enjoys after a high paroxysm of fever. Officers that, for two months past, I had been accustomed to see almost daily in the neighborhood of Port Hudson, covered with sweat and dust, are here for a few days recruiting themselves under the palatial roof of the St. Charles Hotel, preparatory to facing once more the privations and dangers of the battle-field.

Among others, I saw those two gallant soldiers, Gens. GROVER and WEITZEL, than whom no two commanders in this department can claim a larger share in the glories we have achieved; for upon no two others have devolved more important and continued labors, from the commencement of the campaign until now. They were here but a day or two, and are off again to their commands.

MAJOR-GEN. AUGUR AND HIS STAFF.

Major-Gen. AUGUR, who has for several weeks past been in very poor health, left yesterday in the steamer *Matanzas* for New-York, accompanied by his two aids, Captains CUTTING and BENHARD. I cannot take leave of the General and his Staff without some personal feelings of regret, and I really did not know, until we came to break up our encampment in those grand old woods before Port Hudson, how insensibly that little sort of warlike family circle had been winning upon my affections. There is a mysterious affinity which draws together men who have been in the habit of sharing common hardships and dangers; and I saw so much of Gen. AUGUR and his gentlemanly Staff during my sojourn before Port Hudson, and received so many kind and polite attentions from them, that I shall carry back with me to private life the most pleasing recollections of them all. Capt. SHAW was here for a day or two, but has already returned to his duties in the field.

To Dr. RAUCH, Medical Director of AUGUR's division, whose assiduous labors for the army I have had occasion to notice before—I am also indebted not only for many polite attentions, but also for having carried me safely through a very violent attack of fever, that might have proved serious in less skillful hands.

The only party I miss in the group is the brave and honest-hearted Maj. HALSTED, who is now on the Staff of Gen. ANDREWS, at Port Hudson, as Assistant Adjutant-General, and who is, I believe, to have the Colonelcy of a regiment of negro cavalry, in company with that gallant old soldier, Capt. P. E. HOLCOMB. If this programme is carried out, I have no hesitation in saying—from what I know of both these men—that it will not be long before we hear of their accomplishing some Griersonian exploit to the very heart of rebeldom.

AFFAIRS UP THE RIVER.

Rumors have been conflicting, for some days past, respecting the state of affairs up the river; but from what I have learnt this morning, and from a source that may be almost considered official, our forces are in quiet possession again of Brashear City, and the whole country included on this side of Berwick's Bay—the enemy having left the ground to us, wisely concluding that it is untenable to them. The Twelfth Connecticut, Col. PECK, and the Thirteenth Connecticut, Col. BIGGS, are in possession of the city of Brashear.

It is to be regretted that the enemy should have made good their escape with what plunder they may have scraped together; but the blame—if there be any anywhere—should not fall to our land forces. Had GROVER and WEITZEL been in possession of six times the forces at their disposal, it would have been idle to attempt any pursuit, with a back door—Brashear City—left open to the flying rebels. Why our gunboats were not, long since, round there to hem them in, while our land forces could have advanced to secure them, is what I do not understand.

If we have failed to entrap them, however, we have this consolation left, and that is, that we have seen enough of them to despise their impotence. All the worse than idle rumors and fears with which a certain class of correspondents, in New-York papers, have been regaling the North for weeks past, respecting the dangers of invasion here, resolve themselves, therefore, into puerile nonsense, if not anything worse.

Respecting the state of the river side, between this and Port Hudson, all is reported perfectly quiet. Our boats steam up and down with perfect impunity; and if the guerrillas have made any new murderous assault upon defenceless women and children passing along the river, the fact has not come to my knowledge. If they do recommence such hellish work, the cure seems simple enough if our military authorities would only apply it in earnest, viz.: To string the rascals up, like onions, all the way from here to Cairo, if necessary; and enforce such penalties against the *whole district in which such murders occur*, that the people themselves will be glad to form themselves into a voluntary police for detecting the murderers, and handing them over for punishment.

FORT ADAMS FORTIFYING.

Among the latest rumors—no doubt started by the same reliable Mobile gentlemen who *saw* the rebel flag floating over the St. Charles, and MAGRUDER and Staff going down to take possession of our forts here—is one to the effect that the rebels are *fortifying* Fort Adams, near the mouth of the Red River, and that they have already obstructed our boats going to Vicksburgh. Although I do not believe one word of this, it is still one of those possibilities, if not immediate *probabilities*, which should keep our naval authorities up to the most sleepless vigilance. Our gunboats should be perpetually moving up and down the river, destroying every semblance of an attempt to fortify the river sides. A very few days of impunity can enable the rebels to plant on Fort Adams, or any other commanding bluff, a fortification that may cause us much trouble in reducing; and Heaven knows that the precious blood, poured out like water at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, is yet too fresh for us to have forgotten already the terrible lessons just taught us.

ACTIVITY AMONG OUR BLOCKADERS.

Our blockaders at Mobile have been quite busy and successful lately. On the night of the 17th the *Ossipee*, *Aroostook*, *Kennebeck* and *De Soto* gave chase to two rebel steamers, the *James Battle* and *Wm. Bagalay*, while attempting to run the blockade. They were both caught; the *Bagalay* having arrived here yesterday, and the *Battle* being on her way to this port for adjudication.

The *Bagalay* contains 700 bales of cotton; 124 bales having been thrown overboard during the chase. She also had large quantities of staves and turpentine, but the latter was thrown overboard. The *Battle* is said to have a very valuable cargo of cotton and resin, and the entire value of the two cargoes is estimated at not less than 400,000 dollars.

Besides these I hear of the schooner *Excelsior*, captured by the United States gunboat *Itaska*—and the schooner *Cecelia*, taken by the United States gunboat *Antonia*. These were captured in the Gulf, and are now in the river coming up. We have also fifty Texan refugees at the quarantine station, in the schooner *Alfred Partridge*, from Matamoras.

COMMUNICATION WITH JACKSON.

A lady well known in this City, came in to-day by the Jackson Railroad, and reports the road as perfectly uninterrupted all the way. She states that steps were being taken to immediately rebuild the bridge over the Manchac, and that in less than twenty days travel will be perfectly unimpeded between here and Jackson. By that time also, we shall have made good all the temporary damage done the road between Algiers and Brashear City; thus opening up two complete channels with the interior of the country, from which we have reason to expect the very best results to reawakened social and commercial relations.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY

still continues excellent, and although the weather is, at times, oppressive to the unacclimated, there is not yet the slightest symptom of anything approaching an epidemic, either in the city or in the camps.

I hear that Dr. BALDWIN, the Quarantine Physician, reports two cases of yellow fever on board the Spanish steamer-of-war *Pizarro*, from Havana, and now in quarantine far down the river. Of course every precaution will be taken to prevent them from bringing contagion anywhere near us.

Speaking of the health of our troops, I am bound to correct the false impressions which may have been promulgated to the North through the correspondence of the New-York *Herald*. So far from its being "well known that the neighborhood of Port Hudson is one of the most sickly in this State, it is well known to be the *very reverse*. Situated on high table-land, with cool refreshing breezes unknown to the low lands, our army had everything to make them healthy, and the truth is they *were* and *are* far healthier than armies are usually found.

The numbers reported, by the same correspondent, as sick and wounded in this Department, I know—upon the testimony of no less an authority than Dr. RAUCH—to be grossly exaggerated. Again, it is stated that "it is almost impossible to cure and strengthen a man in this climate when once attacked by fever or dysentery." It so happens that out of a total number of 4,722 sick and wounded at Baton Rouge, Dr. RAUCH assures me there were only 63 deaths—a result which not only undoes much of the bugaboo apprehensions about this climate, but speaks well for the care bestowed upon the sick in this Department. The North has so many *real* sorrows to confront, that it is difficult to imagine what this "blue-devil" class of writers can promise themselves by trumping up *imaginary* ones, unless to frighten old ladies.

THE FUTURE PROGRAMME.

Speculation is rife here as to what is to be the next move on the chess-board of war. To stand still we can scarcely afford; and yet to go on, in these sultry Summer months, seems taxing the energies of our brave fellows too much. That we shall take a little breathing spell, and chew the cud of meditation over the fall of Port Hudson, seems to be the prevailing suspicion; but it is precisely because everybody is thinking so that Gen. BANKS—in his usual mysterious manner—may do the very reverse.

One thing we are all hoping, and that is that *Mobile* will not long be allowed to go scot free, and pester us with her blockade runners and manufacturers of bogus news, to stiffen rebel backbones in these latitudes. But who is to have the honor of taking her—BANKS or GRANT? GRANT, with his victorious army, could sweep down upon her, after clearing JOHNSTON out of the way; or BANKS—properly reinforced—could do it. But here comes in a difficulty, not of how and when to bring Mobile to its senses, but of purely military etiquette and supremacy—in which two highly meritorious Generals may be running foul of each other's field of action and, perhaps, laurels.

I should be the last man to entertain even a thought that either of these great Generals would allow their private aspirations to be weighed for a moment against the public good; but still we all know what military *punctilio* is, and how often a whole nation may be kept waiting while men in high station are bowing and parleying as to who shall first go through the doorway.

If there be any little hitch in these arrangements, it is to be hoped that the President, as Commander-in-Chief, will soon remove it, for the country has serious matters before it, and but little time to devote to military etiquette. It wants Mobile and must have it, no matter by whom, or how, or when it is taken, so that it be speedily.

NEMO.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Gen. Gillmore Planting Siege Guns Against Fort Sumter.

Savannah in a Defenceless Condition.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, ELDRIDGE, from Port Royal, S. C., July 31, with mails and passengers to United States Quartermaster, arrived at this port last evening.

The siege of Fort Wagner was still continued. Gen. GILLMORE had mounted a number of 200-pounder siege guns within one mile and a quarter of Fort Sumter. He was confident of reducing both Sumter and Wagner in a short time.

AFFAIRS IN SAVANNAH.

From the Port Royal True South.

We have late and interesting intelligence from Savannah, concerning its defences, troops and the excitement among its inhabitants; but for want of space we confine ourselves to the following brief summary:

The batteries defending the Savannah and Wilmington river approaches to the city are as follows: On Wilmington River the rebels have but one battery—Thunderbolt battery, mounting fourteen guns, and distant from Savannah five miles: opposite this battery obstructions have been sunk. At Buneventua, a mile above Thunderbolt, and the commencement of the shell road leading to the city, there is a small fortification, but of little strength. The rebels, some time since, evacuated a powerful battery on Skiddaway Island.

The first fortification on Savannah River is Carnston's Bluff battery, which rather being situated on St. Augustine Creek, commands also Wilmington River. This battery mounts twelve guns, two 32-pounders, two 10-inch Columbiads, two 10-inch mortars, and the remainder are small pieces. Next in order comes Fort Jackson, mounting ten guns, opposite which, in the Savannah River, are obstructions consisting of piles, old hulks, and torpedoes. Next is Fort Lee, ten guns, then Fort Boggs, six guns, and finally Fort Lawton, situated on Hutchinson Island, and mounting eight guns. All these batteries, with the exception of Fort Boggs, beat directly on the obstructions. Around the southeastern part of the city is a large breastwork, the product of slave labor, which mounted with guns of various calibre, forms the immediate defence of the city.

The ram *Georgia*, square built and mounting fourteen guns, six each side and one each fore and aft, is a perfect failure, though used as a floating battery, and lying under Fort Jackson, near the obstructions. A new ram, the *Savannah*, built after the plan of the *Atlanta*, and mounting eight guns, has been completed, and is at the wharves awaiting her crew and outfit. It is thought that she anticipates a passage *via* the old and fatal route of the *Atlanta*. The rebels have two more rams building, one has her hull completed and is receiving her armor, the other is in its commencement.

Savannah itself is deserted of troops; several regiments had been sent to the relief of Vicksburgh before our Charleston demonstration, and since the latter event three regiments of infantry and Col. ANDERSON's artillery, numbering twenty-four brass 12-pounders, have been sent, *via* Augusta, to Charleston, leaving for the defence of the city but 900 cavalry, 300 infantry, and a battery of artillery. All the extensive batteries and fortifications before mentioned *are for this reason only picketed and not garrisoned.* The people of the city, thus left with batteries and guns, but no troops to make them available, have become greatly alarmed lest we should avail ourselves of their condition and capture Savannah. They have been for the last two weeks sending valuables, &c., into the interior of the State, daily expecting to see a "Yankee cheese-box" in sight, flanked by a land force. Gen. MERCER, who is in command, has repeatedly telegraphed to Gov. BROWN for troops, but has invariably received the answer that "there are no troops to send, the inhabitants must protect themselves."

The *Everglade*, a steamer, is loaded with cotton ready to run the blockade, and the only other vessel beside the rams in port is the *Isondiga*, a navy boat mounting three 200-pound rifled guns. There are two canal boats which the rebels have mounted with a few light pieces, and call them "floating batteries." The inhabitants are afraid to arm the negroes, and as the remaining population consists of aged men, boys and women, we must conclude that the people of Savannah are not only wisely scared, but that a slight effort on our part would place us in possession of the city, and considerably enlarge the Department of the South.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

An Order from the President Regarding Retaliation.

The Principle to be Fully Carried Out.

No Distinction Between White and Black.

WAR BULLETIN.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 31.

GENERAL ORDER No. 252.—The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 30.

It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color or condition, and especially those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offense against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism and a crime against the civilization of the age. The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession. It is, therefore, ordered that, for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into Slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adj. Gen.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Sunday, August 2.

MORE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

Adj.-Gen. THOMAS leaves to-morrow for the West, to organize more negro regiments. He will proceed directly to Memphis, and from that point to New-Orleans, organizing regiments all along the River. He will be gone three or four months, and has the same full powers as before. Mr. J. A. WARE, late editor of the *Chronicle* accompanies him as private Secretary.

GEN. STONEMAN.

Gen. STONEMAN will probably be Chief of the Cavalry Bureau about to be organized in the War Department. His appointment insures thorough organization, and the future efficiency of the cavalry service.

HORSES.

The Board convened by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, to inspect horses, are exercising unusual vigilance. Out of a lot of 160, offered by contractors, only twenty were found fit for service. The remainder were either condemned heretofore or worthless.

MEDICAL ORDERS.

Surgeon R. B. McCOY, United States Volunteers, now on duty at Balfour General Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., has been ordered to report in person to Brig.-Gen. JAS. CARLETON, commanding Department of New-Mexico.

Surgeon A. P. MAYLERT, now at Louisville, Ky., is assigned to duty a Medical Purveyor in that city.

REVENUE DECISION.

Syrups made and used for flavoring soda water are regarded as manufactures within the meaning of the law, and as such are taxable.

SURGICAL AID ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Surgeon General HAMMOND has addressed the following circular letter to the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 27.

SIR:—It seeming desirable to secure abundant surgical aid for the exigencies of the battle-field, the following plan is suggested, in which your co-operation is requested.

It is proposed that thirty surgeons, for whose ability and skill you can vouch, organize a voluntary aid corps, to render aid to the wounded immediately after a battle, and to hold themselves in readiness when notified by telegraph from this office, through you.

As the want of concerted and subordinate action has been the chief obstacle to the success of such organizations in the past, it is deemed proper that the gentlemen thus volunteering shall guarantee to serve for at least fifteen days; shall receive or not, at their pleasure, the compensation allowed to surgeons employed under contract by this department; and shall be subject to the orders of the United States medical authorities. Should this plan meet your views and those of other surgeons, you are requested to take the necessary steps in the case, and to forward to this office the names of the aid corps who may be selected by you.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant.
By order of the Surgeon-General.
JOS. R. SMITH, Surgeon U. S. A.

The following medical officers have been detailed for duty connected with the draft in the following States, and will report at once by letter to the Provost-Marshal-General:

For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont.—Assist. Surgeon E. A. Brown, U. S. A.

For Massachusetts.—Surgeon A. A. McLaren, U. S. A.

For New-York.—Assist. Surgeon W. Webster, U. S. A.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut.—Surgeon L. A. Edwards, U. S. A.

For Pennsylvania.—Assist. Surgeon C. H. Alden, U. S. A.

OPERATIONS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Patents are in progress of preparation at the General Land Office for the following large Ranchos in California, viz.:

"*Orestimba*," finally confirmed to SEBASTIAN NUNES, containing 26,666 39-100 acres.

"*Casmalis*," finally confirmed to ANTONIO OLIVERA, containing 8,841 21-100 acres.

"*Punta de la Concepcion*," confirmed to ANASTACIO CARRILLO, containing 24,992 4-100.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 2.

SOLDIERS' PAY.

The Paymaster-General has directed Paymasters to make up their rolls as rapidly as possible, in order that the Army of the Potomac may be paid up to the first of June. The preparation of the rolls has unavoidably been delayed owing to recent active movements of the troops.

THE SUPREME COURT.

D. W. MIDDLETON, Esq., Deputy Clerk, is now in charge of the office of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to him all business communications may be addressed.

LATEST FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 30.

The steamer *Warner*, from Vicksburgh, arrived with Maj.-Gen. BLAIR and Staff, enroute for St. Louis.

All is quiet at Vicksburgh and vicinity.

Gen. RICHARDSON, the rebel guerilla, has issued an order requiring all men of West Tennessee, between 18 and 45, to report to his camps under the rebel conscription law. The following barbarous instructions are to govern his men in carrying out this order:

If a man should absent himself from home to avoid this order, burn his house and all his property, except such as may be useful to this command. If a man resists this by refusing to report, shoot him down and leave him dying. If a man takes refuge in his house, and offers resistance, set the house on fire, and guard it so he may not get out.

The officers of the steamer *Courier*, from Helena, report the arrival of Gen. DAVIDSON, with a large cavalry force from Pilot Knob, Missouri. He captured about five hundred rebels ten miles from Helena and brought them in.

FROM CAIRO AND VICINITY.

CAIRO, Sunday, August 2.

The Twenty-fourth and Forty-second Maine regiments, (nine months' men,) arrived yesterday, *en route* for Bangor.

Provost-Marshal PHILLIPS has completed the enrollment in the Thirteenth District of this State, as is prepared to make a draft as soon as directed. He enrolled about eighteen thousand names, and arrested a large number of prisoners. He was obliged to place the town of Marion, the residence of Congressman ALLEN under martial law. Pickets were stationed around the town, and orders issued preventing persons leaving the place without passes. Mr. ALLEN attempted to pass the guards, and was brought before Provost-Marshal PHILLIPS, where he demanded to know if a Congressman was obliged to obey the orders of a petty Provost-Marshal. He was told all were subject to enrollment, and no one could receive a pass without taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, which he refused to do on the ground that it would compromise him with his constituents, and force him to violate certain pledges he had made. He therefore remains an unvoluntary prisoner within the limits of Marion.

The steamer *Sultana*, from Vicksburgh, brings about 400 furloughed prisoners.

The steamer *City of Madison* arrived at Vicksburgh, from New-Orleans, on the 24th. The navigation of the Lower river was entirely unobstructed.

The expedition which left Vicksburgh a few days ago, has arrived at Port Hudson. Gen. GRANT, it is said, commands in person. Its destination is unknown.

End of the Rebel Invasion of Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The rebels burned sixty wagons, loaded with forage, at Stanford, Ky., yesterday.

Col. SANDERS reports to Gen. BURNSIDE having captured 350 rebels near the Cumberland River, including Col. ASHBY. The balance of the raiders are rapidly retreating, having abandoned their plunder at Irvin, Ky.

The Eighty-fourth New-York Regiment.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The Eighty-fourth New-York regiment, Col. CONKLING commanding, leaves Baltimore for New-York to-morrow (Monday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 2.

JAY COOKE, the Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $1,100,000 Five-Twenties on Saturday.

Arrival of the Storeship Supply.

The United States storeship *Supply*, D. G. McRITCHIE, Acting Master, commanding, from Pensacola 18 days, arrived last night. July 24, off Tortugas, spoke schooner *Julius Webb*, from Tampico for New-York. July 31, off Hatteras, saw U. S. steamer *United States*, and steamer *Creole*, bound south.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Supply*: Acting Master Commanding, D. G. McRITCHIE; Acting Master, Ex-Officer Z. Kempton; Acting Master, Norman Penfield; Acting Ensign, J. W. Butler Acting Ensign, F. H. Phipps; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. J. Griffiths; Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. L. Ely; Assistant Master's Mate, John White; Assistant Master's Mate, A. M. Beck; Assistant Master's Mate, J. W. Almy.

A Texan Refugee.

From the New-Haven Journal, Aug. 1.

A refugee from Texas, (GEORGE BARKER by name, passed through this city yesterday on his way to Boston. He left Matamoras on the 10th of July, and says there are several hundred Union refugees there, waiting their chance to get to New-Orleans. He says that the laboring classes in Texas are Union men at heart, but have no leaders, and are thoroughly cowed down. He fully corroborates the stories we have heard of the summary hanging of any man suspected of Union sentiments, and has himself seen no less than four bodies suspended from one tree. He says also that parties in New-York are engaged in supplying arms to the rebels through Matamoras, and that he witnessed the landing at Brownsville, Texas, of twenty-six cases of arms sent from New-York, in one steamship—the *Merlin*, we believe. The conscription of all white men is vigorously enforced—men being seized on the highways, and sent to the rendezvous, without reference to their condition in business. Prices are extravagantly high; calf-skin boots cost $100 a pair, and he has seen flour sold at $125 a barrel. The cultivation of cotton and sugar has been stopped, and, instead, everybody has been raising corn and cattle, of which there is an abundant supply. Galveston is strongly fortified, but there are no rebel war vessels in process of construction there. There is a great want of arms in the State to put in the hands of the new conscripts, and but few organized bodies of soldiers. He thinks a few thousand men landed at Brownsville could conquer the whole State. Blockade running is a thriving business, as we have far too few vessels to protect the coast. Small vessels are running all the time to Cuba and the English Islands, and regular lines are well established and sustained. He agrees with others that the rebellion is a heartless speculation of aspiring demagogues, and is confident of the ultimate complete success of our arms.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The British Parliament Expected to Adjourn on the 28th ult.

How the News of the Great Union Successes at Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh was Received.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Present Aspect of the Polish Question.

Reply of the Russian Government to the Notes of the Three Powers.

The Reply Considered Unsatisfactory.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The steamship *America*, from Southampton on July 22, with three days later news from Europe, arrived here yesterday.

The *Canada* arrived at Roche's Point July 19.

The *Hecla* arrived at Queenstown July 19.

The Danish frigate *Dagmar* has arrived at Southampton.

The London *Observer* says:

"The ministerial fish dinner is fixed for Saturday, July 25. The last vote in Supply was only taken on Friday. It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued on the 28th inst."

The *Times* announces that Field-Marshal Lord CLYDE lies alarmingly ill at Government-house, Chatham, the official residence of Gen. EYRE. The disease from which his Lordship is suffering is that known as atrophy, or a regular exhaustion of nature, and that his recovery was considered altogether hopeless. On the 21st, however, his condition had somewhat improved.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

Comments of the English Press on the National Victories at Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh.

HOW THE LONDON TIMES GETS OVER THEM.

From the London Times, July 20.

No portion of modern history has repeated itself so often or so completely as that of the American war. The tide of battle returns at almost regular intervals to the same ground, with results so similar in the tale of slaughter, with so little visible effect on the main issues, that even fresh events scarcely redeem the blood-stained chronicle from a mournful kind of monotony. Two battles on the field of Bull Run, two battles before Fredericksburgh, are the repetitions of incidents in four disastrous attempts by the Northern States to invade the South. On the other hand, the second advance of the Southern army into Maryland and Pennsylvania seems to have brought with it nearly the same results as the first. The three days' fighting at Gettysburgh ended like those of Antietam. A hurried march northward of the Federal army to protect Washington, an obstinate conflict, closed by a drawn battle, and a deliberate retreat of the Confederates into Virginia, make the second Southern incursion a close counterpart of its predecessor. The similarity extends even to the details of the two operations. The indecisive battle of Antietam was not renewed, and Gen. LEE withdrew the whole of his force in good order during the night, while the Federals could not pursue it with any effect. *Precisely the same incidents have occurred again as the results of the battle of Gettysburgh.* The action terminated by the close of the night on the 3d of July was not renewed, and on the morning of the 4th Gen. MEADE found his opponent had retired from his position. At first it was not known whether the Confederates had really retreated, or whether Gen. LEE was manœuvring to obtain a position for another engagement. But on the 5th and the following days it appeared that the Confederates were retiring in good order, with all their artillery, toward the Potomac.

Whether the second Southern invasion is to be regarded as a failure depends entirely on the purpose with which it was undertaken. Was it merely a "raid" on an enormous scale, or an inroad for the conquest of territory? With the experience the Southerners gained when they first tested the disposition of Maryland, they could have had no sanguine hope of popular support on their second appearance in the State, though in greater numbers. But this time they did not limit their incursion to the territory in which there is undoubtedly a considerable amount of latent "Southern opinion;" they made a wider sweep into the more northern and more doubtful State of Pennsylvania. The peaceful associations connected with this State appear to have had a moral influence on the people, for the apathy they exhibited in such extraordinary circumstances *astonished and almost scandalized even New-York.* That they would give no aid to the invaders was certain, but they were also perfectly indifferent to the Southern occupation. *A spiritless people and a fertile soil are exactly the elements of temptation to an enemy in a time of civil war.* The temptation is not lessened when that enemy is in great need of things abundantly possessed by those it hates. As a raid, therefore, the Southern army may have effected a successful operation, *though the Confederacy is as far as ever from obtaining permanent possession of an inch of Northern territory.* The Pennsylvanians drove hard bargains with the small force sent by New-York to defend them. But if it is difficult to argue with the master of many legions, it is impossible to bargain closely with the legions themselves. The Southern army was numerous enough to regulate the market, and during their stay there is little doubt that "prices ruled in favor of the buyers." In fact, for a considerable time the Southerners have made the war support itself, and supplied their enormous army at the cost of one of the most wealthy districts of the North. Politically, the object of the invasion remains obscure, and appears even hopeless. But if the purpose was to gain supplies, the motive of the operation is clear enough. It was a calculation in which the material advantage to be gained was balanced by a possible loss in the process.

The real lesson that should be drawn from the political failure of these repeated and mutual invasions is that *the issues sought are not to be gained by war at all.* From the first the conflict was one of questions and principles which can only be settled by statesmanship. National madness has given them over for decision by the sword, and it is now evident to the world that *fighting brings that decision no nearer.* Opinion has marked out a frontier which armies cross in vain to compel submission. Whichever side attacks seems destined always to fail. The South, constantly victorious in Virginia, is baffled when it passes north of the Potomac. Even the alternating successes of the war, in the waste of life by which they are purchased, prove it desperate; and the repeated failures on both sides, for any purpose larger than a destructive incursion, *point as clearly as any human events can do to a settlement of another kind.* The war may be continued to mutual exhaustion, but it will never mutually convince. Statesmen, if they can be found, will have to take the whole question out of the hands of soldiers at last, even if the 300,000 troops called for by the Northern conscription are enrolled, armed and slaughtered in another two years of miserable conflict.

The Cabinet of Washington are not equal to the task. Every crisis of affairs seems to elicit additional proofs that they are in every respect unfit to deal with the events passing around them. The gleam of success that has fallen on the Federal arms in the surrender of Vicksburgh and the incidents of the second Maryland campaign *have exhibited the President and his chief Ministers in a manner almost pitiable.* With their country torn asunder, and its soil reeking with blood, they only find a voice to make poor and flippant election speeches. When "serenaded," as a popular congratulation on the fall of Vicksburgh, the President made an address to the crowd that "had even the friendly reports could invest with dignity." The Secretary of War "claimed the merit of retaining Gen. GRANT in command, and consequently of the victory achieved." He turned the event to a crimination of some of his colleagues, and a glorifying of himself. Mr. STANTON made it a party triumph over the advocates of peace by a small sneer at the "Copperheads." And Mr. SEWARD crowned the wretched display by something that we record, but will not here repeat, for it was simply blasphemous. That men in such positions could so express themselves at such a time, is a deplorable illustration of the degeneracy of American rulers.

From the London Times, July 21.

Everybody asks how long this weary war is to last in America. Some ask because commerce is thrown out of order; some because they are really pained to see such waste of human life; some because they side with one party or the other. *We are sorry to say that we see no termination for the present in view.* Whatever hopes we foster in the absence of events, or while victory is still in the balance, *they are sure to be dashed by the first decided news.* So long as armies are contemplating one another across a river or half a State, so long as the expedition seems to hang fire and the siege to stand still, we naturally hope that disgust and *ennui* may sicken both sides of deliberate fratricide. We forecast very naturally and pleasantly that, *as reunion is impossible, and the only object of fighting is to have the last blow, the winning side will be glad to make a kind and generous use of that vantage.* Over and over again it has been hoped that the losing side might just retrieve its credit, in order to have something wherewith to enter on a Conference. Whether these hopes are founded on a just estimate of human nature or not, *it is too evident that they were not founded on a just estimate of American nature.* There must be other influences at work beyond the hope of final success, which is impossible, or of an amicable compromise, or of any other national result. Let us look to what has just happened. On the 4th, so it is said, Vicksburgh surrendered, its desperate condition having probably been known some days before. On the same day LEE was found to have commenced his retreat from Gettysburgh back into Virginia. On the same day the Confederate Vice-President, with a Commissioner, came down the James River with a flag of truce, bearing letters from President DAVIS to President LINCOLN, and wishing to be allowed to proceed to Washington and deliver them in person. That request, after some hesitation, was refused, and that in a way which implied that the Federal Government would not communicate with the Confederate, unless the subject of the communication was known before the Envoys were even admitted within the Federal lines. Now, it is not too much to say that *at the time the Federal Government returned this answer to a request which could only be of a pacific tendency, they had just been relieved of the worst of their fears with regard to the two most critical points of the war,* even though they might not know the whole. They were just in that very mood of reinstated confidence and credit which English observers are very apt to think *the most favorable for peace.*

Such an incident casts an ominous shadow on the prospects of this war. Whether the Federals are ever beaten into peace or not, *it is evident they will never be softened into kindness by success.* The least advantage, however dearly purchased, *and be it ever so trifling* in the great balance of war, brings them to the balcony, and sends them to "the GOD of Battles" and "the eternal justice of their cause." When this is all that victory, all that religion teaches them, we reasonably ask when will they ever condescend to be reasonable and wise. The awful sanctions and sacred examples which they abuse might tell them another lesson. There is in the very manner of this obstinacy so much mere exultation that *we must conclude the spirit of the Federal cause to be the chief obstacle to peace.* The loss of a federation from Pole to Pole, destined probably to exalt the line of Presidents above Pharoahs, above Cæsars, above Popes, is a disappointment which cannot be borne. Though it be proven a rope of sand, the very sands are sacred, and must be clutched as drowning men clutch the rolling shingle and the floating straw. Better be blinded and scorched by the glorious vision than not to see it at all, or to be faithless to its call. *That is the hideous disappointment which rankles deep in the American mind, and drives it to the gambler's stake—everything or nothing.* "*Aut Cæsar, aut nihil,*" is the real secret of the American obstinacy; and, since it must be so—*since America will play that game, and we cannot but feel we are ourselves included in the stake, and are humble counters on the board, we have no alternative but to acquiesce in this great and unexpected confusion of American tongues.*

But are there not other reasons, over and above the impulse of a rude exultant nature, a boundless ambition, that aggravate the difficulties in the way of peace? There certainly are. At this moment, if the news from Vicksburgh be true, Port Hudson is the only remaining obstacle to the entire command of the Mississippi, from its source, at the very northern boundary of the United States, to the Gulf of Mexico. But that command must still depend on the good will of the river States, and that good will must depend either on the entire subjection of the Southern States, or, at all events, on the perfectly secure character of the relations to be established between the Northern and Southern. Whatever makes the Southern States the subjects and servants and tributories of the Northern, will have much the same effect on the Northwestern. *The instant the bargain is struck with the South, there comes in the still more important creditor, or still more insolent debtor, or still more impracticable partner, in the far interior.* The difficulty, then, ever increases, and will only be the greater for every year the war lasts. Immigration disturbed the balance of the North and South, immigration disturbs still more seriously the balance of the Northeast and the Northwest. Yet there are no means of taking the sense of those growing and still loosely organized States. There is no one to answer for them; no one to hold them to any compact; no one even to forsee how interest or opinion will develop in those regions. So, if Union is no longer possible, *disunion, on the basis of two Federations, is at least as much beyond the power of immediate arrangement.* Such is the result of those mighty pretensions and that arrogant spirit which have been elevated into a religion and a virtue in the United States, and which, failing their first object, find nothing else to rest upon. The idol is broken, and there the superstition ends. *The fragments can neither be joined nor worshipped separately,* and all we can do is to wait and see what Heaven will ordain out of Earth's failure.

A SENSIBLE AND FRIENDLY VIEW.

From the London Star, 20th.

With deep, devout, and grateful joy we publish to-day the news of victories that are the heralds of a happy peace. Seldom, if ever, has it been the lot of the journalist to announce on the same sheet *two events of such transcendant importance as the fall of Vicksburgh and the retreat of Lee.* The glorious Fourth of July has indeed received a glorious celebration. In tens of thousands of Northern homes the birthday of American freedom was being kept with mingled hope and fear,—with blended memories of joy and sadness, of pride and humiliation. Throughout New England, and the populous Middle States, and the vast Northwest; in cities that date back from our own heroic seventeenth century, and in cities that have sprung up within the memory of living men upon the site of world-old forests and on virgin prairies; around the Pilgrim's Rock, and on the gold-sown strand of the Pacific, citizens of the Great Republic spake with tremulous lips, as beneath the shade of laurels twined with cypress, of their fathers' legacy of freedom, and of the deadly struggle in which their own brothers and sons were wrestling for the preservation of that glorious heritage—the Union, sacred alike to liberty and law. They knew not that on that very day the God of their country and of their sires—the God of justice and of mercy—had vouchsafed to the Commonwealth a great deliverance. Their broken railways and telegraph lines delayed the happy tidings that on that same Fourth of July the flag of the Union had been exalted over the obstinate stronghold of rebellious slave-masters, and the sun had risen upon the greatest of their hosts in dire retreat. Whatever remains to be done or suffered—whatever battles to be fought or fortresses to besiege—the armies and people of the Union may at least rejoice, with unutterable gladness and thanksgiving, *that the boastful progress of the enemy has been turned back, and the very chiefest of his defences broken down.*

Of the surrender of Vicksburgh we have no details. Not even the number of the garrison and guns is given. But the fact of unconditional surrender is officially reported both by Admiral PORTER and Gen. GRANT, and has been the subject of speeches from the President and his Ministers, in reply to addresses of congratulation. Confident as we have been that the event could not much longer be delayed, we confess to its unexpected arrival. The last intelligence from the West spoke with renewed certainty of JOHNSTON's approach with an army sufficient to compel the Federals to give battle; and the reappearance of the Confederates on the opposite side of the river, whence they could reinforce and supply the garrison, was also asserted. We are curious to learn whether the resolution to surrender was the consequence of some unreported success on the part of the besiegers, or of the exhaustion of provisions. *Rather would we believe that it was occasioned by a sudden access of loyal sentiment, and a penitent determination to return to the Union on a day peculiarly appropriate to the deed.* Can it be that a similar emotion seized upon the Confederate Cabinet at Richmond, and prompted the extraordinary errand which Mr. Vice-President STEPHENS was not allowed to fulfill? But we may be quite sure that no such patriotic weakness actuated the commander of the army of invasion. Gen. LEE may even excuse his retreat from the hard-fought field of Gettysburgh, as Federal commanders have done, by the hostility of the elements. The wind and rain that enabled him to retire unobserved on the night of the 3d, and that delayed the pursuit, were undoubtedly serious additions to the forces with which he had to contend. An invading army cannot afford to have a swollen river in its rear, a victorious army in its front, and a cloud of militia on its flank. But it was the victory of the 3d that made the wind and rain such formidable auxiliaries to the Federals. If MEADE had given way under the shock of the forces hurled upon him, LEE might have comfortably quartered his army in the towns and villages of the Cumberland Valley until the weather cleared up. And there shines through the modest truthfulness of MEADE's dispatches the clear light of a decided though hard-won victory.

The moral and political effect of the double victory in Pennsylvania and on the Mississippi can hardly be exaggerated. The reduction of the premium on gold from 40 per cent. to 31¼, is but a symptom of the confidence inspired by these events in the ability of the Federal Government to carry through the gigantic undertaking. [illegible] hundred thousand conscripts at the moment [illegible] enthusiasm is a measure of the highest policy. "Nothing succeeds like success." The people of America are not superior to the universal feeling of readiness to help the winning cause. There will now be a rush upon the South from all parts of the North. Even "Copperheads" will be willing to participate in the capture of Richmond. *Few of us Englishmen can afford to smile or to sneer at such a turn in the current of sentiment.* The worship of power is the weakness of strong nations. *To-day will too probably give us cause to blush for some of our own craft.* We have no disposition to exult over contemporaries who did not share our own confidence in the justice and strength of the Union cause. We can respect the fortitude that stands by a flag in sunshine and in storm, though it be the symbol of all that we detest. Friends and opponents can bear witness that our sympathies in this contest have not wavered with the chances of war. But may we hope that the *Times* and *Daily Telegraph* will not forget to-day how lately they scoffed at the idea that LEE had suffered even a check in the battles before Gettysburgh, and how confidently they predicted the relief of Vicksburgh, the capitulation of Gen. BANKS, and the recovery by the Confederates of the Mississippi? A little more honesty in dealing with facts, a little more justice toward opponents, would have saved the unpleasant necessity of either admitting gross errors of calculation, or glossing over the contradiction of prophecies by events. Let us be thankful, however, that even the legislative representation of England is not in the same humiliating position as some of the organs of English opinion. How thankful may the House of Commons be that Mr. ROEBUCK was silenced in time! For, although he had never a chance of carrying his motion, what reputations might he not have dragged into the mire? It is bad enough that even the glare of temporary success should have seduced any of free-woman born into sympathy with the treason of slaveholders. How much worse that men of political mark among us should be committed to the recognition of a rebellion as hopeless as it is infamous in object and in spirit!

THE LONDON TIMES SCARIFIED.

From the Star, 21st.

Those credulous Britons by whom the *Times* is regarded as an infallible oracle on all that relates to the American war, must have found their faith sorely tried yesterday. The *Times* has been showing for weeks back that LEE must overwhelm every resistance, and march upon Washington; and LEE has been himself overwhelmed, and is marching quite the other way. The *Times* had been proving for months back that Vicksburgh is absolutely impregnable, and behold Vicksburgh has surrendered. The "great leading journal," and some of the papers which do their small best to follow its lead, *were put to sad shifts yesterday to maintain a decent show of composure and consistency.* One or two of the latter adopted the clumsy and dull artifice of affecting not to believe the news at all; but this sort of trick was too open, gross and palpable for the *Times.* Therefore, in estimating the effect of the recent events it adopted a characteristic mode of breaking its own fall. It ignored, or almost ignored, the capture of Vicksburgh, which it glanced at as an event scarcely worth mentioning, and it argued that "whether the second Southern invasion is to be regarded as a failure depends entirely on the purpose with which it was undertaken." To be sure; LEE may have invaded merely for the purpose of being driven back, and in this light his repulse ought, no doubt, to be regarded as a Confederate victory. Indeed, the gentleman who telegraphs to the *Times* its special express from New-York bravely assumes this point of view, for he suggests that Gen. LEE never intended to make the action at Gettysburgh a decisive victory for his own side, and therefore, of course, the failure was part of his plan. The leading article suggests that the whole expedition may have been only a gigantic raid, and that LEE having made a "calculation, in which the material advantage to be gained was balanced by a possible loss in the process," was quite content to be driven out so long as he could carry off good store of plunder in his flight. Rather than acknowledge even indirectly its own blunders and blindness, the *Times* prefers to degrade its pet hero into a Southern Rob Roy. But this ingenious fiction of the run-away raid does not serve. The very day before Gen. LEE's defeat the Richmond *Enquirer* declared that "One thing, however, is plain—Gen. LEE's movements are directed, not to indiscriminate plunder and devastation, but to the winning of victory." LEE's fame, such as it is, must be rescued from the disgrace which his London adulator would now, to save its own credit, heap upon him. He came not to merely rob, but to conquer; he did his best to win, and, having been defeated, he at least acknowledges the defeat, and leaves the field to the victors.

Nothing could be more surprising to rational Englishmen than the manner in which the *Times* and some one or two other journals have endeavored to delude the public of England regarding the character, the objects and the events of this war. They who blindly took the leaders and the correspondence of the *Times* for gospel, must have believed three days ago that the Federal States were literally prostrate and defenceless at the feet of an omnipotent conqueror. *Nothing in the history of imposture has been more gross and monstrous than the astounding audacity with which the "leading journal" and its correspondents have been trying to gull the public.* The adventures of Baron Munchausen were not more extravagant than the pictures of Confederate triumphs given by the gentleman who wrote from the South. Of the gentleman who did the correspondence from the North we can only say that he might have taken very respectable rank as a lyric poet, if, while engaged in the production of the mild little ballads and harmless scraps of popular minstrelsy he once affected, *he had displayed but a spark of the bold and powerful imagination which his American letters have exhibited.* The general plan adopted by the *Times* was simple. It merely consisted in ignoring altogether every Federal success and magnifying every Confederate foray into a grand pitched battle and stupendous victory. To be sure, the journal had its special telegrams, which, of course, gave different views of every event from REUTER's carefully prepared, reliable and impartial dispatches. Given a narrative of events drawn up according to your own taste, what difficulty can there be in extracting from them a moral to suit your own purpose? The *Times* certainly found no such difficulty. Regularly every week, for the last twelve months and more, it has been proving that the Federals had spent their last dollar, and had seen their last soldier run away; that they were bankrupt and beaten; that they could not fight any more, and would not even if they could, and that, in fact, they themselves detested their own Government and only longed to be conquered by the South. It is scarcely a week since the correspondence in the *Times* from Washington assured the public of England that the enthusiastic longing of all in the Northern Capital was that LEE and DAVIS might enter in triumph.

Readers at a distance may perhaps feel inclined to doubt whether any paper could have been found bold enough to print, whether any people could have been found idiotic enough to believe, such gross and extravagant fictions. Yet this, and nothing better, was the kind of stuff the *Times* kept persistently publishing about the American war. It may seem astonishing that readers who had been told every day for two years that the North was utterly exhausted, could continue still believing the same old story, while every day brought the news of fresh battles and fresh preparations. But it is impossible to exaggerate the wonders which can be wrought by human audacity upon human credulity. It is sometimes pleasant and convenient to be duped; and it is easier for many people to take the *Times'* commentary and explanation of the news than to puzzle over the telegrams themselves. Thus the genuine and devoted readers of the *Times* have been crammed nigh unto bursting, with the most preposterous figments. They have been dosed until whatever sense they possibly once possessed is quite washed out of them. When this war is over—and we feel assured its issue will not now be long delayed—that portion of the English public who have been thus stupendously gulled, will begin gradually to awaken like Bottom and to feel equally bewildered by the memory of the gross delusion put upon them. Why do we wonder at Zadkiel and his illusions and his dupes? His crystal ball only deceived the eyes and ears of a few silly people. The *Times* has made more fools and palmed off more outrageous cheats any day since the outbreak of the American war than ever were effected by Zadkiel's ball since the days when it was manipulated by Dr. DEE. Zadkiel's ball, too, did not extract any money out of anybody's pockets. But our literary juggler taught many a dupe to invest in a Confederate loan, on the faith of visions more unreal, fantastic and extravagant than any glass ball or magic mirror ever revealed. If the defeat of LEE and the fall of Vicksburgh do not convert some of the believers in the *Times,* then we can really have no pity for such credulous and easy dupes, and can wish them no better fate than still to be "led tenderly by the nose—as asses are."

VIEWS OF THE REBEL ORGAN.

From the London Herald, 20th.

Another episode in the American war is over. The second invasion of the Northern States by a Confederate army has terminated, like the first, without result, and the combatants are once more confronting each other on the banks of the Potomac. After two years of slaughter—after the sacrifice of at least 200,000 men in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, *the position of affairs is unchanged.* The South is still too weak for successful aggression, the North finds each fresh effort at invasion a more disastrous failure; and yet there is not the faintest prospect of the end of the struggle. For aught we can see it may last twenty years. Mr. SEWARD is beginning to renew his ninety days' promises. The fall of Vicksburgh has given him a new lease of power. He is evidently forecasting the date at which the fighting material of the South will be have become exhausted at the rate of a million or a million and a half of Northerners for 500,000 Confederates. And as Washington is safe, as Philadelphia is not in flames, and the guns of Fort McHenry still repress secession in Baltimore, he is confident the day of exhaustion is not far distant. The news which we will receive from this country by the next mail will strengthen his hopes. He will know, then, that he has another six or nine months for the execution of his fiendish work. He will learn that the word which might have given [illegible] to a continent, and [illegible] saved the lives of [illegible] thousand men, has been spoken. He will learn that the English Government, which is prepared to accept any issue in behalf of a people of alien race, language and faith, waging war not so much by native valor as by foreign aid, *shrinks from acknowledging the independence of a nation which asks from it absolutely nothing beyond a formal recognition,* and which, after two years of incessant fighting over half a continent, *maintains an unimpeached authority* and a magnificent army, such as no other people striving for freedom has ever attained in the first or last year of its struggle for national rights. We can understand Mr. SEWARD's feelings and objects. If the Union ceases to exist he is nothing. He is worse than nothing, for the curses of millions will brand him as the facile tool of the most corrupt and bloodthirsty Administration the world has ever seen. But what we fail to comprehend is the absolute indifference of our own Ministry. It seems that things have come to this point with us that the holiest of causes and the most solemn of issues, are only regarded by English statesmen from one point of view, that of party interests. The Radical vote in the House of Commons determines if not the fate of nations, at least the deaths of thousands of our fellow-men. The exigencies of the Coalition are the key note to England's foreign policy. Lancashire starves that Earl RUSSELL may retain his place; and in America Federals and Confederates slaughter each other that our Government—*at war in China and Japan, aggressive in Brazil, and menacing in Poland may prate of non-intervention in America.* France offers mediation and recognition. The Emperor NAPOLEON, to whom Earl RUSSELL is ever ready to impute the most bellicose intentions, wants peace across the Atlantic. French Workmen, English workmen, Belgian workmen are suffering and starving, Americans by thousands are dying, but our Government will not say the word that would put an end to this state of things. And while Mr. SEWARD exults at the postponement of his crowning humiliation, Earl RUSSELL chuckles over the assurance that his place is safe, and that Mr. ADAMS can supply him with a new argument for refusing to accord to a gallant people the rights they claim and have abundantly vindicated.

There can be very little doubt, we fear, that the last news from America forebodes another long period of hostilities. The capture of Vicksburgh, which we can hardly doubt, although it is reported on Independence Day, and the expulsion of the Confederates from Northern territory, will give a new impulse to the flagging spirit of the North, and we may expect to see large levies raised immediately for the vigorous prosecution of the war. The issue of the battle of Gettysburgh does not surprise us. Those who have watched the movements of the Confederate troops carefully have not been able to enumerate more than three corps engaged in the invasion—those of Gens. EWELL, HILL, and LONGSTREET. It is highly improbable that Gen. LEE has at any time mustered 70,000 men, all told, upon Federal soil. The reports in the New-York Press of reinforcements from Gen. BRAGG and BEAUREGARD, were circulated for the double purpose of stimulating Northern ardor and exaggerating Northern prowess. But we have every reason to believe that when the Southern accounts of the battles in Pennsylvania are received, it will be found that the Federals outnumbered the Confederates by three to two, and that although it was not Gen. LEE's plan to turn away from a battle, *the project of an attack upon Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington was never entertained by him.* A decisive defeat of Gen. MEADE's army would have secured to him a firm hold during the Summer months of Pennsylvania and Maryland; would have enabled him to have "subsisted" his own army at the enemy's expense for a year to come, and would have furnished his Government with an irrefutable claim to recognition. But we are not disposed to regard the movement as a failure because LEE has once more retired across the Potomac, nor to accept the premature boastings of Mr. SEWARD as the indications of a great triumph. *Gen. Meade has escaped a disaster, he has not won a victory.* And Gen. LEE retires across the Potomac with the produce and stores of Pennsylvania as the spoils of his incursion, *and an enemy too much enfeebled to follow up his retreat, or retaliate by a renewed invasion of Virginia.*

For the immediate results of the battles in Pennsylvania we must wait. MCCLELLAN claimed to have killed, wounded and taken 30,000 Confederates at the battle of Antietam Creek, and *it is known that not more than 45,000 Confederates took part in that engagement.* Gen. MEADE's estimate of the Confederate losses is probably not less exaggerated. It will be remarked that he does not speak of the capture of a single gun, although the New-York Press admits that Federal artillery was taken in the fight of the 2d instant. From the description of the three days' fighting given in Northern papers, it is beyond a doubt that at many points the Confederates drove the enemy before them in considerable confusion. Even on the last day only the arrival of reinforcements appears to have secured the Federal army from rout. Gen. MEADE's statement must, therefore, be accepted with reserve. We suspect Gen. LEE will give a very different version of the affair, and that the battle will be fought over again in the Press with as much obstinacy as distinguished the contest at Gettysburgh. One thing is, however, only too certain, that the battle has been as bloody and indecisive as any of the engagements which have preceded it; that the two armies fought to a stand-still, and that the 50,000 killed and wounded men on the hills around Gettysburgh represent no tangible object gained, and *have hardly advanced the struggle one step toward a conclusion.*

From the Herald, 21st.

The battle of Gettysburgh cannot be fairly narrated until both sides have told their story; but we know enough, from the Northern accounts which have already reached us, to form a tolerably accurate idea of the ground on which the battle was fought, of the objects which the rival commanders had in view, and of the success which they respectively achieved. *In the numbers engaged and in the desperate tenacity with which the contest was maintained, it probably surpasses any previous engagement. In the insignificance of its results it is on a par with the most indecisive struggle that has illustrated the war.* If the great aim of American Generals were butchery of men we might congratulate both armies on their having thoroughly achieved it. Looking at the war as waged for definite objects, and at the lives of men as the means of attaining them, we are compelled to say that in the present action we fail to discover what the sacrifice of the 50,000 men whose blood stained the heights around Gettysburgh, on the 2d and 3d inst., has accomplished. * * On the whole, *the battle of Gettysburgh has added little lustre to American generalship.* It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that LEE persevered in his attack long after all hope of success was gone. On the other hand, *Gen. Meade can hardly be excused for not assuming the initiative when the last attack had failed.* He had throughout the fight an immense superiority of force. He had fresh troops and reinforcements continually arriving. If the repulse of the Confederates was as complete as it is described, *then Gen. Meade threw away a great opportunity.* Southern accounts will shortly tell us what truth there is in Gen. MEADE's report.

ANOTHER FRIENDLY VIEW.

The London *Daily News* says that the fall of Vicksburgh is a far more serious blow to the South than the failure of Gen. LEE. Southern writers and statesmen have from the first justly considered the possession of this stronghold and the command of the Mississippi, which it secures, as essential not only to the success but to the very existence of the Confederacy. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the head of the Confederacy, is the man best able to judge of its importance, and we have on record his emphatic testimony on this head. In the speech he delivered on the 20th of last December to the Legislature of Mississippi he pointed out that the grand object of the North was "to get possession of the river and thus cut the Confederacy in two," and dwelt at great length on the vital importance of defeating the enemy's fatal designs in this direction. "He considered the defence of the Mississippi Valley a necessity not only to the people of the adjacent States, but to the Confederacy itself. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are forts which must be defended at all hazards, and every effort must be strained for this purpose." These are Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS's words, and he is not given to exaggeration. *He virtually staked the existence of the Confederacy on the possession of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.* Vicksburgh has fallen, and Gen. BANKS, a fortnight ago, was within twenty yards of the citadel of Port Hudson, while the navigation of the river to New Orleans was perfectly free.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

Canadian Affairs—Poland, &c.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, July 20.

The Duke of Argyle presented a petition from Sheffield, asking that the Government would give facilities for establishing a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Ottawa River, for the purpose of conveying grain through Canada instead of the United States.

DEFENCE OF CANADA.

Lord LYVEDEN said that, in the absence of the noble Duke the Secretary for the Colonies, he would ask his noble friend the President of the Council the question of which he had given notice, relative to the formation of a militia in Canada. After the prorogation of Parliament last year, the noble Duke wrote an excellent dispatch to Lord MONCK, the Governor-General, stating that it would be useless for England to defend Canada in the event of attack, unless the Canadians were prepared to defend themselves. Lord MONCK replied in a dispatch equally satisfactory, but inclosing a report from his new Ministry, in which they spoke of their political liberties being infringed by the formation of a three-years' militia, but saying nothing about what they were prepared to do themselves. Lord MONCK at the same time forwarded a proposal of his own for raising 50,000 militia at small expense. The noble lord concluded by asking the Lord President of the Council whether any and what steps had been taken to raise a militia in Canada since the date of the last dispatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Viscount MONCK, dated the 30th of December, 1862.

Earl GRANVILLE was sorry that he could not give a satisfactory answer to his noble friend. The bill with regard to the establishment of a militia which was passed by the Canadian Parliament was entirely unsatisfactory. There could be no doubt that the feeling of the people was far in advance of that of the Government of Canada. That this was so was indeed proved by the fact that, although the bill authorized the payment of only 10,000 militia, 25,000 volunteers offered themselves and were [illegible] the Government, and nearly 25,000 more [illegible] themselves, but [illegible] their services were refused. The [illegible] at present being reorganized, and the Parliament would meet in about three weeks. It remained to be seen what measure the Government would propose and the Parliament would adopt with reference to this subject.

POLAND.

In the House of Commons, Monday, July 20, Mr. HORSMAN moved the following resolution: "That the arrangements made with regard to Poland by the Treaty of Vienna have failed to secure the good government of Poland, or the peace of Europe, and any further attempt to replace Poland under the conditions of that treaty, must cause calamities to Poland and embarrassment and danger to Europe." He contended that England was bound to do something more than merely with dispatches to secure the people of that unhappy country their rights.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the resolution.

Mr. HENNESSY condemned the conduct of Russia, towards Poland. He defended Austria. He thought Poland was entitled to Independence.

Lord Palmerston told the House that there was no alternative between our remaining passive or insisting upon the establishment of Poland in its ancient state. If all the Powers of Europe were prepared to go to war, to force Russia to relinquish her possession, this might be done; but it was clear that it could not be accomplished by persuasion. The only ground that could justify our remonstrance with Russia, was the treaty of Vienna; if that was abandoned, we should deliver the Poles, bound hand and foot, to Russia. He hoped the House would not agree to the motion, or would press the government to declare the course they should pursue.

Mr. Horsman withdrew his motion.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD said the House was doubtless aware that the Federal Government had required British subjects exporting goods from New-York to enter into a bond that no portion of such goods should afterwards fall into the hands of any person connected with the Confederate States. At the end of last session the noble lord at the head of the Government stated that this was a violation of treaties, and promised that a communication should be addressed to the Washington Cabinet on the subject. Not only, however, was the practice in question and persevered in by the Federal authorities at New-York, but the Federal Consuls in British ports had been instructed to refuse clearances to British vessels, unless bonds of the nature referred to were entered into by the captains. Under these circumstances he wished to ask the noble lord whether his attention had been called to the continuance of this practice, and whether he had any objection to lay the correspondence on the table. The correspondence though not presented to Parliament, was included in the papers laid before the American Congress, but in an incomplete form.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government the practice alluded to by the honorable gentleman was not consistent with the international rights of this country, and was a breach of our treaties with the United States. In answer to a remonstrance addressed to them to that effect the Federal Government promised to give such orders as would put an end to the thing complained of, but he was afraid that those orders had not been quite effectual, because representations had recently been made to Her Majesty's Government, of an instance in which the practice of requiring bonds had been repeated. Thereupon a further communication had been addressed to the Federal Government, and he could not but hope that when the matter was brought again under their consideration, they would take effectual steps to prevent the recurrence of the practice.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD said the noble lord had not stated whether the correspondence which had already taken place would be laid on the table.

Lord PALMERSTON could not answer that question at present, but would inquire.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

In the House of Commons, Tuesday, July 21, on the resolution for approving the Galway contract being put, Mr. DILLWYN wished to know whether Galway was to be the port of departure for the mail packets, or merely a port of call. Mr. PEEL said that in that respect the terms of the contract were exactly the same as those of the contract of 1859. Galway was to be the port of departure.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Reply of Russia to the British Dispatch.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO BARON BRUNNOW.

ST. PETERSBURGH, July 1, 1863.

M. LE BARON: Lord NAPIER has been instructed to give me the annexed dispatch from Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State to read, and a copy of it. We have pleasure in learning that Lord RUSSELL admits with us the barren nature of a prolonged controversy relative to the signification of the first article of the Treaty of Vienna, and that with us, likewise, he desires to place the question upon ground which should offer more opportunities for arriving at a practical solution. Before taking our stand upon this ground we deem it useful to put in a clear light our positions respectively. The Imperial Cabinet admits the principle that every Power signing a treaty has the right to interpret the sense thereof from its own point of view, provided always that that interpretation remains within the limits of the meaning that is possible to be put upon it according to the text itself. In virtue of this principle the Imperial Cabinet does not dispute this right in any one of the eight Powers which have concurred in the general proceedings of Vienna, of 1816. Experience has, it is true, demonstrated that the exercise of such right issues in no practical result. The experiments made already in 1831 have had no issue but to place on record the divergence of opinions. Nevertheless, this right exists. It extends as far as the limits which I have indicated above, and is incapable of obtaining a wider range but with the express consent of the contracting party most directly interested. Accordingly it depended upon the Imperial Cabinet to maintain the strict application of this principle, observing the line of action taken toward them in the course of the month of April last, with respect to events which occurred in the Kingdom of Poland. If, in reply to that appeal, they went further into the subject, it was owing to their perfect readiness to seek to conciliate, and in order to reply with courtesy to an appeal which bore a similar character. I will add that another cause was, that in the intentions which His Majesty the Emperor cherishes towards his Polish subjects there was no purpose which could dispose us to remove them from the light. This consideration was perfectly brought out by your Excellency when you informed the principal Secretary of Her Britannic Majesty that the Imperial Cabinet was ready to enter upon an exchange of views upon the basis and within the limits of the treaties of 1815. That declaration we adhere to, and my dispatch of this day will furnish the best proof of our perseverance in the same disposition. Having thus confirmed the genuine and sole character of the invitation which we have addressed to the English Cabinet, we will permit ourselves, after Lord RUSSELL's example, to precede the observations which we have to communicate to his Excellency by some reflections in reply to the questions which he has entered upon and proposed at the outset.

The principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty says that the basis of government is in every case the confidence which it inspires in the governed, and that the ascendency of the law over the arbitrary element must be the foundation for order and stability. *A priori,* we subscribe to these principles. We will only recall to mind that their indispensable corollary is respect for authority. The confidence with which a Government inspires the governed depends not only on the goodness of its intentions, but also on the conviction imparted that it has the power of carrying them into effect. If Lord RUSSELL affirms that partial tumults, secret conspiracies, and the influence of cosmopolite strangers will not shake a Government based upon confidence and respect for the laws, he will also admit that neither confidence nor legal conduct would be possible were that Government to allow that a fraction of the people was vested with the right of seeking elsewhere than under the legitimately constituted authority, by armed rebellion supported by hostile or foreign parties, the well-being and prosperity which they might declare that they could not realize without the aid of inspirations from abroad. Lord RUSSELL places before us six articles which he considers to be of a nature to provide for the pacification of the Kingdom of Poland. In communicating them to us, Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State adopts in part the point of view put forward by my dispatch of the 14th of April. This is an exchange of sentiments, and to that form of expression we have no objection to raise. I have clearly indicated in the dispatch to which I refer the germs of practical conduct laid down by our august master, and the developments reserved in His Majesty's purpose to be given them when he should deem the proper time to be come. In comparing them with his own views, Lord RUSSELL will convince himself that the greater part of the measures which he points to have already been decreed or prepared on the initiative of our august master. The Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty expresses the hope that the adoption of these measures would lead to the complete and permanent pacification of the Kingdom of Poland. We are unable to share this hope without certain reserves. Viewing the subject as we do, reorganization of the kingdom must in all cases be preceded by the reëstablishment of order in the country. That result is dependent upon a condition to which we had called the attention of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and which is not only unfulfilled, but is not even alluded to in the dispatch of Lord RUSSELL. We refer to the material assistance and moral encouragement obtained from abroad by the insurrectionists. We are not aware from what source of information the Government of Her Britannic Majesty have formed their judgment of the state of affairs in Poland; we must presume that they are not of impartial origin. Indeed, we find Lord RUSSELL himself establishing a kind of similarity between the news published by the St. Petersburgh journal from statements furnished under the control and upon the responsibility of the recognized agent of the Government, and the information of every kind which the London journals borrow, without discernment or any guarantee, from the most suspected publications of the Polish revolutionary press. The confidence inspired by these publications has more than [illegible] for declarations which, in spite of the [illegible] denials given to them by daily events, [illegible] to mislead opinion in [illegible] have been propagated, [illegible] the brave Russian soldiers who fulfill in Poland a painful duty with devotion and self-denial, calumnies and outrages which all Russia has felt with profound indignation. If Lord RUSSELL were exactly informed of what passes in the Kingdom of Poland, he would know, as we do, that wherever the armed rebellion has striven to acquire substance, to give itself a visible head, it has been crushed. The masses have kept aloof from it, the rural population evinces even hostility to it, because the disorders by which agitators live ruin the industrial classes. The insurrection sustains itself alone by a terrorism unprecedented in history. The bands are recruited principally from elements foreign to the country. They gather together in the woods, and disperse at the first attack to reunite in other places. When they are too closely pressed they cross the frontier to reënter the country at another point. Politically, it is a stage display intended to act upon Europe. The principle of action of the directing Committees from without is to keep up agitation at all cost, in order to give food for the declarations of the Press, to abuse public opinion, and to harass the Government by furnishing an occasion and a pretext for a diplomatic intervention which should lead to military action. All the hope of the armed insurrection is in this, it is the object at which it has labored from its rise.

Lord RUSSELL will admit that in this situation the measures which he recommends to us would with difficulty find application practically. The greater part, I repeat it, have already been decreed; the state of the country has, up to the present time, paralyzed their execution. As long as that condition of things shall subsist, the same causes will produce the same effects. The presence of armed bands, the terrorism of the Central Committee, and the appearance of an immediate pressure from without, would moreover take from these measures the fitness of time, the dignity and the effectiveness which we could promise ourselves in their spontaneous adoption. We will go further. Even when they could be put into execution with the full extension with which they are invested in the mind of the principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty, they would have no prospect whatever of attaining the result which he has in view, that of pacifying the country. If Lord RUSSELL follows attentively the productions of the Press devoted to the Polish rebellion, he must be aware that the insurgents demand neither an amnesty, nor an autonomy, nor a representation either more or less complete. The absolute independence of the Kingdom even would be for them only a means for arriving at the final object of their aspirations. This object is dominion over provinces where the immense majority are Russians by race or by religion; in a word, it is Poland extended to the two seas, which would inevitably bring about a claim to the Polish provinces belonging to other neighboring Powers. We desire to pronounce no judgment upon these aspirations. It suffices for us to prove that they exist, and that the Polish insurgents do not conceal them. The final result in which they would arrive cannot be doubtful. It would be a general conflagration, which the elements of disorder scattered through all countries would be brought to complicate, and which seek for an opportunity to subvert Europe. We have too much confidence in the Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty to allow that he can approve an object as irreconcilable with the peace and with the equilibrium of Europe, with which are bound up the interests of Great Britain, as they are with the maintenance of the treaties of 1815, the only basis and the only starting point of the overtures which he has just made to us. Lord RUSSELL quotes a passage related by Lord CASTLEREAGH, of a conversation which that statesman had with Emperor ALEXANDER I. in 1815, and which mentions the project formed by this Sovereign to combine the Duchy of Warsaw "with the Polish provinces anciently dismembered into a kingdom under the sovereignty of Russia, with an administration in accordance with the wishes of the people." This idea was a passing inclination of the Emperor ALEXANDER I, and one which that Sovereign did not accomplish when he was enabled to consider more maturely the interests of his kingdom. At all events, this question must be excluded even in an exchange of ideas made within the limits of the treaties of 1815. The only stipulation of these treaties which can have made it appear doubtful that the Emperor of Russia possessed the kingdom of Poland by the same title as that by which he holds his other possessions, the only one which might have made his rights dependent upon any condition whatever, and which explains the possibility of an exchange of ideas with foreign Courts upon the subject of his relations with that portion of his dominions, is the vague phrase of Article I, which says "that the Emperor of Russia reserves it to himself to give to this State, enjoying a distinct administration, such an internal extension as he shall deem advisable;" and that article which says "that the Poles, the respective subjects of the high contracting parties, shall obtain representation and national institutions, regulated in conformity with the mode of the political existence which each of the Governments to which they belong shall deem it expedient and proper to bestow upon them. But the history of this period is not so remote that the remembrance can be lost of the position which Russia held at the termination of the European crisis which was brought to an end by the Treaty of Vienna. From that time we should not be far from the truth if we affirmed that the first article of the treaty of Vienna was prepared by and directly emanated from His Majesty the Emperor ALEXANDER I. The conversation with Lord CASTLEREAGH cited by Lord RUSSELL is an additional evidence of this fact.

After saying this the Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty will dispense us from giving an answer to the proposed arrangement for a suspension of hostilities. It would not resist a serious examination of the conditions necessary for carrying it into effect. If it were to be defined between whom it was to be negotiated, of what nature the *status quo* was to be which it would guarantee, and who was to watch over its execution, it would readily be perceived that the provisions of public law could not be applied to a situation which would be a flagrant violation of such law. His Majesty the Emperor owes to his faithful army, which struggles for the maintenance of order; to the peaceable majority of the Poles, who suffer from these deplorable agitations; and to Russia, on whom they impose painful sacrifices, to take energetic measures to terminate them. Desirable as it may be speedily to place a term to the effusion of blood, this object can only be attained by the insurgents throwing down their arms, and surrendering themselves to the clemency of the Emperor. Every other arrangement would be incompatible with the dignity of our august master, and with the sentiments of the Russian nation. It would, besides, have a result diametrically opposed to the one recommended by Lord RUSSELL. As to the idea of a conference of the eight Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna, which should discuss the six points adopted as bases, it presents to us serious inconveniences, without our being able to see in it any advantage. If the measures in question are sufficient for the pacification of the country, a conference would be without object. If the measures were to be submitted to ulterior deliberation there would result a direct interference of foreign Powers in the most intimate details of the Administration, an interference that no great Power could admit, and which certainly England would not accept in her own affairs. Such an interference would be neither in the spirit nor in the letter of the treaties of Vienna, on the base of which we have invited the Powers to a friendly exchange of ideas. It would result in removing still further the end which they propose to themselves by depriving the Government of its prestige and its authority, and by further increasing the pretensions and illusions of the Polish agitators. The course which was followed in 1815 appears to us to indicate clearly enough the nature of the deliberations which may take place upon questions bearing, on the one side, on the general interest, and on the other upon administrative details of the exclusive dominion of the neighboring Sovereign States. At that epoch a distinction was practically established between these two classes of interests; the first have been the object of separate negotiations on the part of the Courts of Russia, Austria and Prussia, between which the traditions of history, a permanent contact, and an immediate neighborhood created a strict solidarity. All the arrangements destined to regulate the interior administration and the mutual relations of the Polish Territories placed, since the Congress of Vienna, under their respective dominions, have been laid down in treaties concluded directly between these three Courts on April 21, (May 3,) 1815. They have been successively completed by a series of special conventions whenever circumstances have required it. The general principles mentioned in these treaties, and which could interest Europe, have alone been inserted in the Act of the Congress of Vienna, signed on May 27, (June 9), by all the Powers invited to concur in it. At present it is not a question of these general principles, but the administrative details and ulterior arrangements would furnish useful matter for discussion by the three Courts, in order to place the respective position of their Polish possessions, to which the stipulations of the treaties of 1815 extend, in harmony with present necessities and the progress of time. The Imperial Cabinet declares itself from the present time ready to enter into a similar understanding with the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin. In any case the reëstablishment of order is an indispensable condition, which must precede any serious application of the measures destined for the pacification of the kingdom. This condition depends greatly upon the resolution of the Great Powers not to lend themselves to calculations which the instigators of the Polish insurrection found on or expect from an active intervention in aid of their exaggerated aspirations. Clear and categoricol language on the part of those Powers would contribute to dissipate these illusions, and to thwart those calculations, which tend to prolong the disorder and excitement of public opinion. They would thus bring nearer the moment which we invoke—that in which the tranquillization of passions and the return of material order will permit our august master to labor for the moral pacification of the country by putting into execution the measures which His Majesty maintains both in the germs already laid down, and in the development of them which he has allowed to be foreseen. Your Excellency will have the goodness to read and give a copy of this dispatch to the principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty.

Receive, &c., GORTSCHAKOFF.

[This reply is nearly identical with the one received by the other parties to the intervention.]

HOW THE REPLY IS RECEIVED.

The *Constitutionnel* in an article signed by Mr. LIMAYRAC, regrets the impatience of those who demand the immediate publication of the Russian replies, and says:

These replies are being examined by the three Powers; not which it is important to state now is the positive intention of the three Powers to agree upon the means of settling in a definite manner so serious a question, which absorbs the attention of Europe, and the world at large. The agreement of the three Powers, we repeat, is certain.

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says:

"It is pretty certain that the answer of the Russian Government to the notes of the three Powers is not considered satisfactory.

Among others who are mortified and disappointed is said to be the Russian Ambassador himself, who had hoped for something better.

The reply is not found satisfactory by the French Government, and probably will not be more so by the other Powers.

In the meantime petitions are got up in the Paris workshops. The following, addressed to the Emperor, is a specimen:

'SIRE: With the crimes committed against humanity, there are no longer political parties in France; there is but one nation, ever ready to strengthen the community of interests among peoples. Russia murders Poland. She murders the citizens whom our fathers baptized as their brothers in arms, and who showed themselves deserving of that glorious title in our reverses as in our triumphs. Russia murders old men and children. She murders mothers, wives, and young virgins. All at the hour of death think of their country, and turn their suppliant eyes toward France. And these orgies of blood MOURAVIEFF seasons with barbarous atrocities which make our civilization shudder with horror. At the story of such deeds our mothers weep, our wives weep, our sisters and our children weep. For our part, we feel our French blood boil in our veins. Sire, you hold in your hands the sword of France; employ that sword in cutting what diplomacy is powerless to resolve. Sire, unfurl the national flag, and proclaim at once to the world that a holy cause precedes it, and that a great people follow it. Sire, save—let us save Poland! And in this hope we are, Sire, &c.'

Under date of the 21st, the correspondent of the *Times* says:

"Since the belief has gone abroad that the answer of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF does not satisfy either the French, the English, or even the Austrian Government, a vague presentiment of coming difficulties pervades the whole commercial community. People imagine they perceive signs of unquiet times; and these signs are by some viewed with apprehension, by others, excited by restless hopes, with exultation. Even the otherwise unimportant fact of Marshal PELISSIER's return to France from Algeria is thought to be the precursor of important events at no distant date. The forebodings are pretty much of the same kind noticed some time before the war in Italy. Marshal PELISSIER's coming may be simply in pursuance of the Emperor's expressed resolution some months ago to relieve him from his command; but, in the present state of the public mind, every trifle has its importance. In the meantime negotiations are going on between the three Governments with the view of concerting the measures necessary to be taken in consequence of the Russian Note. It is said that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has been summoned to Vichy to attend the Emperor. The editor of the *Patrie* has been requested by the Minister of the Interior to publish no petitions to the Emperor on Poland of an extravagantly violent kind like that already lately signed by some of the working classes.

It was rumored that the members of the Russian Embassy were preparing to leave Paris. It appears they are merely leaving the house occupied by the Embassy for some years past, and which has changed hands, but that there is no intention of leaving Paris, for the present at least.

The *Patrie, Pays* and *Constitutionnel* all agree that the reply is insufficient. The *Pays* says:

"The three Powers still fully agree in demanding that Russia should adhere to the programme. Austria has energetically rejected the attempts of Prussia to disturb the good understanding between the three Powers."

The *Moniteur* would publish the reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the French note, relative to the Polish question, on the 22d.

The *Nation* asserts that the intentions of the French Cabinet, with regard to the reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, would be made known within three days.

Progress of the War.

The Russians have been beaten at three different places, viz: At Lubartow, on the 15th, Bialobyezi on the 18th, and by TARSANOWSKI on the 15th.

A telegram from Cracow of July 18, says:

TARSANOWSKI's detachment had an engagement with the Russians on the 13th, near Idecze, and took up a strong position near Powiede on the 14th. A Russian corps is marching toward Libau, on the Baltic. Intelligence from Warsaw states that Gen. BERG has invested Russian military officers with administrative functions. MLYNSKI was shot on the 9th, by order of Gen. MOURAVIEFF.

On the 14th the insurgent leader WAWER surprised, and cut to pieces the Cossack detachments plundering Graiewo, in Augustowo. The insurrection in Samogitia is increasing. Six national detachments have been organized."

A dispatch from Bucharest, of July 16, says:

"Four hundred Poles and some Englishmen left Toulchta on board an English steamer, and disembarked on the 13th, between Reni and Ismail. The instructions received with regard to this expedition by the Wallachian authorities and troops were to employ persuasion, and to avoid a conflict with arms at any cost. Their conciliatory efforts, however, not being attended with any result, a fight took place, which lasted 5 hours, and terminated in the retreat of the Poles, who abandoned their dead and wounded. The loss of the Poles was 16 killed, including two officers, and 31 wounded. The Roumans had 18 killed and 45 wounded. Among the latter were two officers. The arms used by the Poles were of English manufacture, and of superior quality. After burying the dead and transporting the wounded to Ismail, two companies of Roumans started in pursuit of their adversaries.

A telegram from Bucharest of July 19, says:

"The Poles surrendered to-day to the Roumanian troops."

A telegram from Bucharest, of July 19, says:

By order of Prince CONZA, the Poles captured in the recent engagement with the Rouman troops are to be treated as military prisoners, and receive rations as if with a regiment. MILCOWITZ, the Commander of the Poles, has been released on parole. The Breslauer *Zeitung* publishes news from Warsaw to the 16th, stating that WYDZERRBICKI has defeated 800 Russians near Lubartow, and that CHRZESZEWSKI gained a victory over 590 Russians near Sobota.

Russia.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, of July 18, says:

"The Russian conscription in Wilna, Grodno, Kowno, Volhynia, Kiew and Popolia, had been postponed until 1864.

Measures will be adopted upon the subject at a future time."

Prussia.

A telegram from Berlin says: The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia have accepted an invitation to a grand entertainment, which will be given on July 19, by the nobility of the provice of Usedom.

France.

A small rifled cannon, taken at Puebla, is offered to the Prince Imperial by the Army of Mexico.

The Emperor will go into mourning for a fortnight on account of the death of the Duke of Hamilton.

A dispatch from Vichy, of July 19, says:

"A battalion of Imperial Guards paraded before the Emperor's residence here this morning. One of the officers from Gen. FOREY's army delivered to His Majesty the flags taken by the French troops in Mexico. The Emperor summoned the sub-officers of the Guard, and delivered the trophies into their charge, with the words, 'If you had been there you would also have taken your share of flags.' The battalion defiled before the Emperor amid the acclamation of the crowd."

The state of trade for the past week is better. In Cereals business is not much less calm in Paris and the Departments than when last reported.

In the Paris Corn market previous prices were difficult to obtain.

The Paris Flour market was dull.

The Paris Bourse was very flat on Monday, and Rentes closed at 67f. 90c., or 55 centimes lower than on Saturday.

Italy.

The affair of the Aunis has been arranged. The Italian Government surrenders the five prisoners in such a manner that its dignity is entirely preserved.

Austria.

The *Times* says: "We have received the following telegram from our Vienna coreespondent:

VIENNA, July 7.

The Austrian Government is extremely dissatisfied with the contents of the last Russian dispatch relative to Poland."

Turkey.

A telegram from Constantinople of July 18, says: "Dating from to-morrow, the Porte has prohibited any foreign company from undertaking the postal service upon the seaboard of the Turkish Empire. The Ottoman Government intends to carry out such service itself.

India.

A telegram from Bombay, of June 24, says: "Gray Shirtings and Mule Twist active. Cotton dearer. Exchange on London, 2s. ⅛d. Freight for Cotton, 50s."

A telegram from Calcutta, of June 23, says: "Better accounts have been received of the indigo crop. Exchange on London, 2s. ⅛d. Freight for Seeds, 80s."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The *Times* City Article, of Tuesday, July 21, says:

"The news from America yesterday was received with a mixed feeling of surprise, disappointment and satisfaction; surprise at the sudden collapse of the Vicksburgh defence on July 4—disappointment at the removal, owing to the retreat of Gen. Lee, of all prospect of a termination of the war—and satisfaction in contemplating the wisdom shown by England in not having prematurely yielded to the recent pressure for a recognition of the Confederate States. Consols were first quoted at 92¾@93, and the final quotation was 92⅝ for money, and 92⅞@¾ for Aug 6. The extreme flatness of the Paris Bourse, and a consequent revival of distrust as to the actual position of the Polish question, was the main cause of the depression."

The Confederate Loan was last quoted at 4½@3½ discount.

United States Fives improved 7. Erie shares of both descriptions and all the five mortgages an average of 3 each. Illinois Central Sevens, 2; Illinois Central shares, (ordinary and paid up,) 4 and 2. Michigan Central (convertible and sinking fund,) 2 and 2½. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, (sinking fund,) 5. New-York Central, 6 and 7 per per cent. Bonds and shares an average of 3 each. Pennsylvania Railroad (first mortgage) 5.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, July 21.

Consols opened this morning at a further decline, and in the open markets there has been almost a panic throughout the day. The Polish question was assigned as the cause, but among the leading capitalists and merchants there is little real uneasiness with regard to it. Consols for money closed at 92½@⅝, and 92⅝@¾ for Aug. 6.

French Rentes 67f. 85c.

Erie paid up Shares relapsed ½, do. 1st and 4th Mortgages 2½ each; Illinois Central dollar Bonds 2, do. (ordinary shares) ½, and United States Fives 1; Virginia Sixes further declined 1.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 21, and WEDNESDAY, July 22.

Sales for the two days reach 14,000 bales—5,000 on speculation and export. Prices firm at ⅛d. ⅌ lb. higher than last Friday's prices.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 21.

WHEAT firm at the extreme rate of Friday. FLOUR unaltered. INDIAN CORN flat.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

MONDAY, July 20.

The market was rather firm.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 21.

SUGAR steady. COFFEE unchanged. TEA flat. TALLOW steady at 42s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HEAT CONSIDERED AS A MODE OF MOTION. Being a Course of Twelve Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in the season of 1862. By JOHN TYNDALL, F. R. S. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1863.

Prof. TYNDALL's course of lectures on Heat is one of the most beautiful illustrations of a mode of handling scientific subjects which is comparatively new, and which promises the best results both to science itself and to literature generally; we mean the treatment of subjects in a style at once *profound* and *popular*. The old method of popularizing science was simply to emasculate it—to deal with its superficies while making readers to believe they were mastering its whole scope and substance. The new method reaches its purpose not by looking *away* from what seems difficult, but by looking *through* it. In fact what was once formerly given up to the sciolist is now taken up by the savant, Science has a grand function to perform, aside from its direct teachings, in its indirect influence on the culture. Prof. TYNDALL, in a profound passage in his preface touches this key-note. "As a means of intellectual education its claims are still disputed, though, once properly organized, greater and more beneficent revolutions await its employment here, than those which have already marked its applications in the material world. Surely. the men whose noble vocation it is to symtematize the culture of England, can never allow this giant power to grow up in their midst without endeavoring to turn it to practical account. Science does not need their protection, but it desires their friendship on honorable terms; it wishes to work with them toward the great end of all education—the bettering of man's estate."

To treat science for such ends requires not less science than the savant, but more; that is, it requires not only a perfect intellectual mastery of the subject, but in addition a literary, and even artistic power for its fit development and expression. TYNDALL is admirably furnished with all the needed gifts for this end. We have read no book on a scientific subject more deftly handled. Retaining the form of lectures in which they were originally delivered before the Royal Institution, they have also retained much of the *spirit* of lectures, and the experiments (the comprehension of which is much facilitated by copious wood-cuts) are detailed with an animation that causes them almost to pass before one's eyes.

The first seven lectures deal with *thermometric heat*—its generation and consumption in mechanical processes; the determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat; the conception of heat as molecular motion; the application of this conception to the solid, liquid and gaseous forms of matter; to expansion and combustion; to specific and latent heat; and to calorific conduction. The remaining five lectures treat of *radiant heat*—the interstellar medium, and the propagation of motion through this medium; the relations of radiant heat to ordinary matter, in its several states of aggregation; terrestrial, lunar and solar radiation; the constitution of the sun; the possible sources of his energy; the relation of this energy to terrestrial forces, and to vegetable and animal life.

The title of Prof. TYNDALL's work indicates the theory of heat held by him, and indeed the only one now held by scientific men—it is a *mode of motion*. It is well known, however, that two rival theories have been held as to the generation of heat, and that till very lately one of these—the *material theory*—had the greater number of adherents, being opposed only by a few eminent men. The material theory supposes heat to be a kind of matter—a subtle fluid—stored up in the interatomic spaces of bodies. On the contrary, the *dynamical*, or as it is sometimes called, the *mechanical* theory, discards the idea of materiality as applied to heat. The supporters of this theory do not believe heat to be matter, but an accident or condition of matter—namely, *a motion of its ultimate particles*.

One of the most staggering blows to the material theory of heat was given by the experiments on its generation by mechanical means, made toward the close of the last century by Count RUMFORD. Indeed, this remarkable man (an American, born in Rumford, Mass., his original name being BENJAMIN THOMPSON, till he changed it when knighted by the Elector of Bavaria,) was among the first, both by experiment and by sound reasoning, to place the science of heat on a truly rational basis. Count RUMFORD, while engaged in the boring of cannon at Munich, was so forcibly struck by the large amount of heat developed in the process of boring, that he was induced to devise an apparatus for the special examination of the question of heat by friction. He had constructed a hollow cylinder of iron, into which he fitted a solid plunger, which was caused to press against the bottom of the cylinder. A box which surrounded the cylinder contained 18¾ pounds of water, in which a thermometer was placed. The original temperature of the water was 60°. The cylinder was turned by horse-labor, and an hour after the friction had commenced the temperature of the water was 107°—having been raised 47°. Half an hour afterward he found the temperature to be 142°. The action was continued, and at the end of two hours the temperature was 178°. At the end of two hours and twenty minutes it was 200°; and at two hours and thirty minutes from the commencement, *the water actually boiled!* RUMFORD's description of the effect of this experiment on those who witnessed it is quite delightful. "It would be difficult," he says, "to describe the surprise and astonishment expressed in the countenances of the bystanders on seeing so large a quantity of water heated, and actually made to boil without any fire. Though there was nothing that could be considered very surprising in this matter, yet I acknowledge fairly that it afforded me a degree of childish pleasure which, were I ambitious of the reputation of a grave philosopher, I ought most certainly to hide rather than to discover."

Prof. TYNDALL does ample justice to the builders of the new philosophy of heat. As experimental contributors RUMFORD, DAVY, FARADAY and JOULE stand prominently forward. As theoretical writers CLAUSIUS, HELMHOLTZ, KIRCHOFF, MAYER, RANKINE and THOMSON are the leading masters; and with them, for the Dynamical theory of heat, should be named MM. REGNAULT and SEGUIN. Mr. GROVE's philosophical work—the *Correlation of the Physical Forces*—treats of this and cognate subjects. Prof. TYNDALL has done valuable service, both to science and literature, by his admirable *résumé* of the whole vast subject.

THE WAR IN THE UNITED STATES: Report to the Swiss Military Department; Preceded by a Discourse to the Federal Military Society assembled at Berne, Aug. 18, 1862. By FERDINAND LECOMPTE, Lieut.-Col. Swiss Confederation. (Translated from the French. New-York. D. VAN NOSTRAND, 1863.

Although we have had in our hands the original of this little book—it is a simple *brochure* in its French garb—we do not remember whether the principal title is as written above, or whether "The War in the United States" is not a bit of a flourish for the advertising columns. Be it as it may, the caption is a misnomer. The book is in no sense a history, treatise or review of the war in the United States. It is simply a report of the military service in the United States—of our armies—their organization, arms, equipment, dress, discipline, &c. The author, Lieut.-Col. FERDINAND LECOMPTE, appears to have spent some months as a volunteer Aid on the Staff of Gen. McCLELLAN during the campaign of the Peninsula, and his pamphlet is a report addressed to the Chief of the Swiss Military Department, embodying the results of his observations. These are not profound, and the book bears no comparison with such philosophical survey as we owe to the Prince of JOINVILLE. If, without being profound, it had been a careful and accurate study of what we may call the anatomy and physiology of our army, it would still have had a professional value; and would have served the purpose of giving European soldiers a view of the condition and organization of the military service in the United States. But it is not even that. The book is full of blunders, misstatements and misapprehensions. It would, in fact, have been difficult to have crowded a greater mass of blunders into the same space. The best we can say of it—though that does not concern the book, but the author—is that our Swiss friend is obviously well intentioned, and means to be as laudatory as he knows how. But his report is a very feeble and flimsy thing, and was certainly not worth Mr. VAN NOSTRAND's while to have had translated and publish.

The Duty of Sustaining the Government.

A LETTER FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

In a letter to Hon. S. M. BRECKINRIDGE, in response to an invitation to attend a Union meeting in St. Louis, Attorney-General BATES writes:

"Individuals may object (with whatever show of reason) to particular measures of the National and State Governments. But is it wise to quarrel about such questions now? Is it patriotic to waste our energies, and destroy our power for good, at a moment when the Constitution is in danger and our very nationality is at stake? Is it loyal in men professing loyalty to wrangle and destroy each other in bootless quarrels upon minor questions of policy and prudence, for no good to any one but the common enemy? I think not. At such a time as this it is not meet for every nice offence to bear its own comment. Let us, then, labor with united heart and hand for the restoration of the Government of the nation and the State. When that is done—when order and peaceful labor have returned to bless us—when justice once more flows in the even channels of the law—then the people will have ample opportunity and convenient means quietly to settle all disturbing questions of policy according to their deliberate will. Until then I am fully persuaded that prudence and patriotism alike require us zealously and patiently to sustain both the Governments in all their measures intended (whether wisely or unwisely, as we may happen to think) for the restoration of peace, and order, and law.

To oppose the Government now, is to oppose the country itself, for they are our only representatives of the nation and the State. To destroy them, is to rush headlong into anarchy; and to degrade and weaken them, is to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Such opposition now, under all the perilous circumstances which surround us, seems to me factious in character and revolutionary in tendency; and, if it could be successful, (which, thank God, it cannot,) it would, in all probability, lead to a revolution bloodier than any we have yet seen. For the last three years, the people of Missouri have been stirred and maddened by the fiercest passions. Violence and war have disturbed every section of the State, and a painful feeling of insecurity has pervaded the whole body politic. Now, the one thing needful for us is repose. And to what earthly power can we look for repose, but to the lawful Governments of the nation and the State? Rally, then, to the flag that they bear, and sustain them with all your power. So long as they act harmoniously together, for a common end, mutually sustaining each other, and backed by your united support, they may bid defiance to all opposers, whether pretended friends or avowed enemies.

Even this perilous crisis cannot wholly suppress the pernicious spirit of party nor tame the reckless passion of political ambition. I am persuaded that a large portion of the opposition to particular measures of both the Governments, and more than half the denunciations against the President and the Governor spring from an eager desire and a preconcerted plan to organize parties with a view to the coming Presidential election. Time will show whether I am right or wrong in this surmise. The present time seems to me the most unfortunate for the agitation of disturbing questions among loyal men. The tide of war has just turned; victory has crowned our army on the Lower Mississippi. The great river is open, and now its commerce will flow as free as its waters, to the Gulf, and all of us will feel the tranquillizing and invigorating effect of the great achievement.

No doubt both the Governments have committed errors and mistakes—it would be a miracle if it were not so. Still, let us not indulge in carping censures, nor be drawn into profitless and dangerous opposition, until they have finished their good work. Then, when our flag floats in peace over every acre of our territory, and we have returned to our accustomed modes of thought and action, all honest differences among the people may be safely settled in the tranquil method of the Constitution.

I pray you excuse me, I cannot attend your meeting nor take part in its debates; for that would be to depart from the object and condition of my present visit. I left Washington, not because I had not urgent duties there, but because I was borne down with sedentary labor and anxiety, and needed a little rest and refreshment. And so I resolved to avoid the anxiety of popular meetings and governmental affairs. I pray you make my excuse acceptable to the gentlemen associated with you, and believe me, very sincerely, your friend, EDWARD BATES.

Morgan's Career Ended for the Present.

HIS RECEPTION AT THE OHIO STATE PENITENTIARY.

From the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal, July 30.

Yesterday afternoon, in accordance with orders of the War Department, JOHN MORGAN and twenty-eight of his command were placed in the Ohio Penitentiary, where they are to be subjected to close confinement until the rebels see proper to release the officers of the Streight and Grierson expedition, now inmates of the Libby Prison at Richmond. The prisoners arrived on the afternoon train from Cincinnati, which stopped at the State-avenue crossing, thus saving the trouble of marching them from the depot. A detachment of the Provost-Guard had been detailed to keep the road from the track to the Penitentiary clear of people—a measure that was absolutely necessary, considering the large crowd that had collected. It required but a few minutes for the guard under command of Lieut. IRWIN, to conduct the prisoners to the Penitentiary, where Gen. MASON turned them over to N. MERION, Eq., the Warden, who received his charge with as much grace as the circumstances would allow.

The examination of the prisoners, which followed, was a tedious process, but was not devoid of interest. It was conducted with due regard for the feelings of the prisoners and at the same time it was very minute. One fellow was compelled to hand over a watch he had concealed in one of his pantaloon legs, between the lining and the cloth, while others handed over articles, including greenbacks and "Confederate scrip." These things will at the proper time be returned to those from whom they were taken, unless they were a part of their stealings in their late raids. MORGAN himself had several hundred dollars in money, and what he considered as money, the greater part of which consisted of greenbacks.

As the examination of each prisoner was completed, he was marched to the wash-house where he was required to give himself a 'scrubbing,' and from thence he was taken to his cell. MORGAN, who was the first one to pass through this ordeal, did so with as much indifference as he could command, which, however, was but little; for as he passed into the ante-room that leads to the cells, his step was far from being as firm as one would expect, notwithstanding his efforts to the contrary. The prisoners are to be governed by the rules of the prison, which will prevent them from talking with each other. Their beards have been shaven in accordance with these rules, and they will doubtless find themselves otherwise inconvenienced by them. They will receive the same treatment as other prisoners receive, which is all they ask, and which is better than has been done to many a Union soldier who has died in some Southern prison. They will be closely confined to their cells, though they will doubtless be allowed to take some exercise each day. We understand that details from the Provost Guard will keep close watch over them.

There were several other facts connected with this matter, which we are compelled to postpone for the present. However, we hope that this retaliatory measure on the part of our authorities will soon have the desired effect to secure the speedy release of the officers of Col. STREIGHT's expedition, among whom are several citizens of Columbus.

THE CAPTURE AND BOGUS SURRENDER OF MORGAN.

The following letter appears in the Cincinnati *Times*:

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 28, 1863.

I overtook Maj.-Gen. MORGAN and his entire force, on the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. On the first sight of the enemy, I found that he was moving rapidly toward Smith's Ford. I at once commenced a rapid movement to intercept him. I succeeded in my attempt. The result was the surrender of Gen. MORGAN's forces to my command.

On my approach to the road on the enemy's front, I observed a flag of truce advancing to me. I proceeded to the spot and asked the bearer what he wanted. He said he demanded a surrender of the militia forces now advancing. I told him at once to return to Gen. MORGAN, and tell him that I did not command militia; that I would not surrender, but demanded an unconditional surrender of his entire forces, or I would open fire immediately upon them.

In a few minutes Capt. NEIL, of the Ninth Kentucky cavalry, (under my command,) came up from my left with Maj. STEEL, of the rebel force, bearing a flag of truce, and stating that Gen. MORGAN's forces had already surrendered, and they hoped they would not be fired on. I assured Maj. STEEL that there was no danger while the flag was present.

I at once concluded that the surrender was complete, and remarked to the parties that all should remain quiet until Gen. SHACKELFORD arrived. I then rode forward and met Gen. MORGAN, under a full belief that the affair was all settled.

It was soon observed by some one that the terms of surrender were made with Capt. BURBRIDGE, of the militia, who was a prisoner in MORGAN's ranks, he permitting MORGAN and his officers to be paroled, and field and line officers to retain their side arms. On seeing Capt. BURBRIDGE, he told me that such was the case. I asked him at what time and how long since MORGAN had surrendered to him. He said at the same time I myself had intercepted him. This was quite a trick, and I paid no more attention to the affair, but turned JOHN and his party over to Gen. SHACKELFORD, and proceeded to disarm the prisoners, all except the line officers; I let them keep their side-arms for the present, until the Burbridge surrender was further investigated. BURBRIDGE's surrender was *a mere ruse*.

GEO. W. RUE,
Major Ninth Kentucky Cavalry.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Gen. Butler's Match Against Dutchman's Time, on Saturday.

Much of the interest in the trotting-match on Saturday, the result of which was given in yesterday's TIMES, arose from the fact that on August 1, exactly twenty-four years ago, *Dutchman*—a noted bay gelding, sired by the celebrated *Bashaw*—trotted the same distance, under the saddle, in 7 min. 32½ sec., and from the further facts that the veteran of the trotting-course, who rode *Dutchman* on that occasion, was present, as was also Mr. JAMES F. HAMMILL, of Philadelphia, who owned and backed *Dutchman* at the time aforesaid. The match was made by Mr. HAMMILL, for $1,000, that *Dutchman*, ridden by HIRAM WOODRUFF, would beat the time *Dutchman* had made on a previous race, in harness, wherein he had distanced Messrs. ISAAC and JOHN ANDERSON's gelding *Awful*, of New-York, and won in 7 min. 41 sec. On this race HIRAM weighed 145 lbs., his sulky 82 lbs., and the three miles were done in 2:34, 2:33, 2:34. Total, 7 min. 41 sec.

The match against this time, of August 1, under the saddle, was won by *Dutchman*, then eleven year's old, the three miles done as follows: First mile 2:34½; second mile 2:28; third mile 2:30. Total, 7:32½.

Both Messrs. HAMMILL and WOODRUFF were large winners on Saturday's race; they accepting largely the current odds of 100 to 75 on *Gen. Butler*. A large number of the old lovers of the turf were present, who had witnessed the match a quarter of a century ago, against the time of which the one of Saturday was made.

The Draft.

It is said that the draft in this City will be resumed on Wednesday or Thursday of this week. Marshal NUGENT will erect temporary quarters for the drawing, in place of those burned in the Eighth and Ninth Districts. The Government will be fully prepared to crush all resistance to the draft, and to protect United States property in the City, and it is presumed that the City and State authorities will also be prepared to protect the citizens from any and all violence. The probabilities are that the lawless will not deem it prudent to resume operations, and that the draft will be completed here without further disturbance.

Military.

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. TROOPS IN CITY AND HARBOR, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 5.—For more general information and to supersede the special instructions herteofore given, the following general directions are published, and will be strictly observed:

1. A copy of all returns, reports, &c., required by regulations and existing orders will be sent to these Headquarters.

2. A daily field return (for which blanks will be furnished from this office) will be made by the commander of each post, guard, hospital or other detachment.

In the case of troops not reporting at these headquarters, the stations and duties of the command will be reported, and, in the case of hospitals, the number of men who are so far effective that they may be employed in the defence of the hospitals, will be specified.

3. The number of employes of the Government who have been, or can be, organized for the protection of public property, will be reported by the staff officers in charge, and none should be employed or retained unless their character and antecedents are such as to give assurance of their entire reliability.

4. The location and quantity of all public property stored in this City, and the number of watchmen or other employes will be reported.

This report will include the names and location of all contractors and manufacturers employed in the fabrication of supplies for the Government. When any change in the location of any property is made, it will at once be reported.

5. All officers on duty, arriving in the City, will at once report the duty upon which they are employed, and their address; likewise any subsequent change of address.

6. Passes to citizens to visit the forts in the harbor will be given at these Headquarters on Mondays and Fridays, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., and only to persons who are known, or are vouched for by some responsible person. Passes to the hospitals in the vicinity of the City will be regulated by the Medical Director. Passes for the employes of the different departments, when on duty, will be given by the staff officer by whom they are employed. Passes to David's Island will not be given for the present, except in cases of extreme necessity, and then only at these headquarters, or by higher authority. Applications for such passes must, in all cases, state the object of the visit, the name of the visitor, and the name of the person to be visited. No passes to inspect the works in the harbor will be given, and commanding officers will take such measures as will guard against any abuse of this kind.

7. Requisitions for supplies for the troops in this command will be made to these Headquarters, and it is made the duty of all commanders to see that they are made in season to admit of their being furnished by the time they are needed.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.
T. C. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant-Adjutant General.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SIXTH WARD HOMICIDE—CORONER'S INQUISITION.—Coroner RANNEY yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of JOHN HUNT, the man who was stabbed at No. 37 Park-street, on Saturday evening, by SALVATOR J. ALNIA, as previously reported in the TIMES. The testimony went to show that deceased was partially intoxicated, and as ALNIA passed him on the way to his room, deceased remarked to the Italian, "I can lick you and all your crowd." ALNIA thought differently, and told HUNT if he would walk into the rear yard an opportunity would be presented for him to test his fighting qualities. HUNT accepted the proposition, and in a few moments a collision ensued between the belligerents, during which HUNT was stabbed in the left side near the heart, and staggering through the hallway to the street door, fell on the pavement, and never spoke afterwards. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and expired soon after admission. The Jury found that he died "from the effects of a stab with a knife in the hands of SALVATOR J. ALNIA, on the 1st day of August, 1863."

ALNIA escaped soon after inflicting the fatal blow, and is yet at large. Capt. JOURDON, of the Sixth Ward, however, is sanguine of being able to arrest him very soon unless he leaves the country.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF ALLEGED RIOTERS—A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OF THE MOB IN CUSTODY.—JOHN CORRIGAN, said to have been one of the leaders of the mob in their attacks upon Mr. GIBBON's house in Twenty-ninth-street, Mr. NEWBERRY's jewelry store in Tenth-avenue, Weehawken Ferry-house and the Tenth-avenue stage stable of Messrs. PICKFORD & JACKSON, was arrested by officers IRVIN and MACPHERSON, of the Twentieth Precinct, on Saturday night. It is alleged that CORRIGAN was entitled Lieutenant-Colonel of the mob, while PATRICK BURKE, who has made good his escape, was entitled Colonel. They took several horses out of the Tenth-avenue stables, which they mounted, intending to get enough together to form a cavalry troop. CORRIGAN was taken before Justice KELLY and committed without bail.

PETER M. GROUGH, a native of Ireland, was arrested on charge of riotous conduct and attempting to extort money, and MATTHEW SWACK, a German laborer, on charge of riotous conduct and with being accessory to a murder. Both parties were committed by Justice KELLY.

THE PITT-STREET RIOT—ANOTHER VICTIM—Early yesterday morning, PATRICK BOYLAND, 33 years of age, and born in Ireland, died in the New-York Hospital, from the effects of a gunshot wound received on the 14th ultimo, during the riot, corner of Pitt and Broome streets. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body, and the only testimony going to show how deceased was injured was given by his mother, living at No. 34 Jackson-street. A *post mortem* examination made by the Hospital Surgeon showed that BOYLAND had been shot in the back, between the shoulders, and a Minié ball was found imbedded in the flesh, near the spinal column. What part deceased took in the riot did not transpire.

SINGULAR CASE OF BEATING.—About half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning the Police of the Seventh Precinct found a man, who subsequently gave his name as JAMES HARMAN, lying upon the sidewalk, bleeding from a wound in the head. He was removed to the New-York Hospital. A boy named DANIEL KELLEY, who was standing near by with a stone in his hand, was arrested and taken to the Station-house. The injured man cannot give any account of the assault or who his assailants were. The boy was committed by Justice OSBORN.

ACCIDENT FROM FALLING WALLS.—The walls of some burned buildings, formerly occupied by colored people in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and which were destroyed by the rioters, fell in on Saturday. A number of children were in the basement at the time gathering chips, and it was supposed that several of them must have been buried beneath the ruins. Capt. SPEIGHT sent a platoon of men to the place, and upon removing the rubbish three boys were taken out. Fortunately they were only slightly injured, not one of them having a bone broken.

THE RELIEF FUND.—Some fifteen hundred dollars have been appropriated by the Committee appointed for the distribution of the fund raised for the relief of the Police and others who were injured in the riots. The committee consists of Mr. ACTON, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, Col. W. M. VERMILYE, Mr. JOHN DECKER, Mr. GEO. F. TALMAN and Mr. ISAAC BELL, who have cheerfully undertaken a duty involving much labor and requiring a deal of care and discretion.

STABBING AFFRAY IN THE FOURTH PRECINCT.—On Saturday night two parties, named SAMUEL HOGAN and FRANCIS KELLEY, had an altercation in Cherry-street, near Rosevelt, when HOGAN drew a knife and made a thrust at KELLEY. The latter caught the blow upon his arm, thereby saving his life. As it is the wound is a very dangerous one. HOGAN was arrested by Officers KELLY and EBERHARD, of the Fourth Precinct, and locked up.

RUN OVER BY HIS OWN TEAM.—THOMAS JAGO, residing at No. 291 East Seventeenth-street, was run over on Saturday, at the corner of Forty-second-street and Second-avenue, by his own wagon, and so dangerously injured he is not expected to recover. He was taken to his residence by the Twenty-first Precinct Police.

THE TAX ON BILLIARD TABLES.—The Internal Revenue Department have decided that the tax on billiard-tables kept for hire shall be five dollars per year instead of fifteen dollars, as heretofore.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 1, 1863.

500	U.S.6s, 5-20s.Cou.	101¼	150	Hud. River R.	151½
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ c. N.....Oct & Apr.	106⅜	50	do.	150½
8,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	101⅛	100	do.	150
10,000	do.......N	99¾	800	Harlem Railroad.	125½
1,000	Ill. War Loan.	100	1100	do.	125
5,000	Virginia State 6s.	62	200	do.......nwk.	125
10,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	67	100	Harlem R. Prf.	119
15,000	N. C. State 6s.	69	1000	Reading R.	111
7,000	Mo. State 6s.	72	200	do.	111¼
20,000	do.	71½	1200	do.	111½
10,000	do.	71¼	1500	do.	111¾
15,000	O.& Miss.R.C.	37	700	do.	112
15,000	do.	36	21	Mich. Central R.	111½
10,000	do.	35	50	do.	115
2,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76.	116	100	do.......b30.	115½
5,000	Erie 3d M. Bs.'83.	111	500	Chic. & N. W. R.	36½
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	119	200	do.	36
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	101½	100	do.......s30	35¾
12,000	Ch.&N.W. 2d M.	68	100	M. So. &N. Ind. R.	89
6,000	Mil. & P.D.C.1st.	104	500	do.	88⅞
85,000	Am. Gold.	129⅛	1200	do.	88¾
60,000	do.	129⅝	1000	do.	88⅝
2,500	do.	129¾	100	do.......s10	88½
200	Canton Co.	31	100	do.......s30	88¼
100	do.	30⅞	200	do.......s30	88
200	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	28¾	15	do.	88
100	Quicksilver Min Co.	41	200	M. S. & N. I.G.S.	113½
100	Cen.Am. Tr. Co.	39	400	Ill. Cen. R.S....s30.	113¾
17	Min. Mining Co.	85	400	do.	114
50	do.	86	100	do.......s30.	114
100	Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	1⅜	150	do.	114¼
100	Miss & Mo. R.	27¼	13000	Ill.Cen. Can. B.S.	99
20	Pacific Mail.	236	4500	Clev. & Pitts.	97
5	do.	238	800	do.	96¾
400	N.Y.Cen.R. ex.div.	126⅛	100	do.	96½
500	do.	126¾	300	do.	96¼
1579	do.	127	200	Clev. & Tol.R.	114¾
300	do.......s30.	127	1000	Chi. & R. I.R.	106
200	do.......b30.	127⅛	6	Chi., B. & Q. R.	115
100	do.	127¼	10	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	68½
700	do.	127½	250	do.	68
200	do.	127¾	500	P.,F.W. & C.R.	77½
100	do.......s30.	127¾	100	do.......s30	77¼
250	do.	128	50	do.	77¼
300	......	128⅛	150	do.	77
100	do.......s30.	128⅛	630	A. & T. H. R.	61
50	do.......b10.	128¾	100	do.	61¼
450	do.......b10.	129	100	do.	61½
500	do.	129	200	do.	61¾
100	Erie R.......b15.	105¼	600	do.	62
100	do.	105¼	100	do.......b30	62½
3500	do.	105	200	Alt. & T. H. P.	86
300	do.	104¾	100	do.	86½
400	do.	104⅝	300	Chi. & Alt. R.	83
2100	do.	104½	100	do.	82½
15000	Erie Railway Pr.	105½	50	do.......b10	83
700	do.	105¾	100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	95¾
8100	do.	106	50	do.	96

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Cumberland.	28⅜	50	Pac. Mail S. Co..b3.	238
200	do.......b3	28½	100	Reading Railroad.	112
500	Qu. Hill M. Co..s30	17¾	300	do.......b3.	112¼
600	do.......s30	18	200	do.	112⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.......b3.	128¾	300	do.	112½
100	do.......b3.	128½	200	do.......b3.	112⅞
800	Erie Railway.	104½	500	do.	112⅞
300	do.......s3.	104½	700	do.	113
100	do.......c.	104½	200	M.S. & N.I. R..bnw	89
700	do.......b3.	104⅝	1000	do.	88⅞
100	do.......b10.	104⅝	300	do.......s3	88⅞
100	do.......s10.	104½	200	do.	89
200	do.......b10.	104¾	1200	Ill. Cen. R.	114
1400	do.	104⅝	300	Clev.& Pitts. R.	96½
100	Erie R. Prf.	105½	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	99½
100	do.	105¾	150	do.	99¾
200	Hudson R.	151	375	do.	100
100	do.......b3.	151½	300	Clev. & Tol.	114¾
100	Harlem R.	125	100	Chi. & R. Is.	105¾
400	do.	125⅜	1000	do.......s10.	105½
400	do.......b3.	125½	100	do.......b3.	105¾
800	do.	125½	100	do.......c.	105¾
300	do.	125⅝			

MONDAY, Aug. 3—A. M.

By the steamer *America*, of the New-York and Bremen line, arrived yesterday from Southampton, evening of July 22, we have the first English responses to the victory of Gettysburgh, and the capture of Vicksburgh and its rebel garrison. The financial effect on the London Stock Exchange was to advance U. S. five ⅌ cents. *seven per cent.*, and to drive down the so-called Confederate Cotton Loan *five per cent.* American Railway shares and bonds rose from *two* to *five* ⅌ cent. The *London Times'* money writer, who labors to underrate the effect of our great victories, is constrained to confess the disappointment experienced on "the sudden collapse of the Vicksburgh defence," and that "if Vicksburgh had still held out, and Gen. LEE had reached Philadelphia or Washington, a willingness to negotiate for terms of separation, or even for a partial or entire restoration of the Union under President JEFFERSON DAVIS, might have been witnessed." The same writer, in conclusion, appears to be disgusted with the events of the American war, and says that "mankind, more profitably turning their gaze to the growth of other nations, and the triumphs of commerce and civilization in new regions, will avoid, as much as possible, the dull routine of American news."

We have files of no other London journals than the *Times* by this arrival, but rest content with the practical responses on the London Exchange, by way of set-off to the deep chagrin manifested by that paper. We annex the latest quotations of American Stocks in London:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business done. Money.	Business done. Account.
Maryland 5 ⅌ cent.	72 @ 73		
United States 5 ⅌ cent., 1874.	64 @ 66	65 4½	
Virginia State 5 ⅌ cent.	48 @ 50		
Virginia State 6 ⅌ cent.	42 @ 44		
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ⅌ cent.	71 @ 73		
Do. 7 ⅌ ct. Penn., 1877.	70 @ 71	71	
Erie shares, $100 (all pd.)	64 @ 65	64½ 4	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. Pref.	67 @ 69	68½ 7	
Do. 7 ⅌ ct., 1st Mtg., 1867.	73 @ 78		
Do. 7 ⅌ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859.	76 @ 80		
Do. 7 ⅌ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883.	72 @ 74		
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., 4th Mtg.	70 @ 75	72	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., 5th Mtg.	66 @ 70		
Illinois Cen. 6 ⅌ ct., 1875.	78 @ 80		
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., 1875.	74 @ 76	74½	
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid.	27 @ 26 dis.	27d.x.c.	
Do. $100 shares, all paid.	63½ @ 64½		
Marietta and Cin. R. Bs.	71 @ 73		
Mich. Cen., 8 ⅌ ct., c., '69.	75 @ 80		
Do., (sink. fund,) 1st m.,	78 @ 82		
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ⅌ ct., (sink. fund,) 1885.	70 @ 75		
N. Y. Central 6 ⅌ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883.	68 @ 72		
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., 1864.	64 @ 67		
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. (sinking fund,) 1876.	70 @ 75x.d.		
Do. do. con. bonds, 1876.	70 @ 75x.d.		
Do. $100 shares.	75 @ 77	77 6	
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ⅌ cent., 1865.	101 @103		
Do. 2d M., 7 ⅌ cent, '72.	103 @105		
Penn. R. Bds. 1st M. 6 ⅌ cent., convt.	70 @ 75		
Do., 2d M., con 6 ⅌ ct.	86 @ 87		
Do. $50 shares.	39 @ 41	40	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shares.	30 @ 35		

The trade of the past week at this port improved in the clearances of Domestic Produce and was to a fair total of Imports of Foreign Merchandise. The Specie Export fell below half a million of dollars. The demand for Gold to pay Customs, however, was equal to about one and a half millions, which will temporarily swell the Specie line in the Treasury Office, and correspondingly decrease the holdings of the Banks. The Department has notified the repayment on the 8th inst. of the balance of Specie Deposits, for some time held on 4 per cent. interest. The amount is now about $3,000,000. The price of Gold through the week was slightly higher than at the close of the week before; leaving off 128 as against 126⅞ per cent. Exchange also ruled firmer, but the demand was not sufficiently in advance of the offerings of Merchant bills to induce any considerable shipments of Gold. The Market for Money is fairly established at 5@6 per cent., with a good supply to meet an active employment by the Brokers of the Stock Exchange. The conversion of Money into the Popular Loan, during the week, amounts to $9,855,550, and this, with the Customs and Internal Revenue paid into the New-York Office, has raised the general balance over all disbursements to $29,759,702, as against $24,204,578, at the close of the previous week.

The Stock Exchange has shown an unusual degree of speculative excitement, and the heaviest rise on the Share List since the middle of May. For some part the New-York Roads have been the favorites. Central and Harlem each marking an advance of 8@10 ⅌ cent., and Eries 5@6 ⅌ cent. for the week. Philadelphia and Reading is 5 ⅌ cent., and Delaware and Hudson 15 ⅌ per cent. higher than on Saturday week. The Western Roads have also advanced, with some few exceptions, and leave off firm. Missouri State 6 ⅌ cents are 1½ ⅌ cent. higher, notwithstanding the extravagant figures which some of our cotemporaries, on questionable authority and without looking carefully into the facts, have given to the public, of the magnitude of the State Debt. Tennessee 6 ⅌ cents. have advanced 3@4 ⅌ cent. The National Securities, other than the Popular Loan, are in steady demand, at the Stock Exchange, while that Loan is being subscribed for at the Loan Agencies and at the Treasury Office direct at the rate of a million and a half ⅌ day.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	126⅞@129¾@128
U. S. 6 ⅌ cents. 1881	106¾@106½
New-York Central	119½@128¾ ex. d.
New-York and Erie	98¾@104⅝ ex. d.
Erie Preferred Shares	101½@106 ex. d.
Rock Island	103⅜@106
Michigan Guaranteed	113¼@113½
Michigan Southern	85¼@89
Michigan Central	113¼@115
Toledo	116½@114¾
Illinois Central	113½@115
Pacific Mail	234@237
Hudson River	153@150
Harlem Preferred	105@119
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	94¾@96¾
Harlem Common	115@125
Fort Wayne and Chicago	77⅛@77⅝
Chicago and North Western	36¾@36
Prairie du Chien	65@68
Toledo and Walash	83@82
Chicago and Alton	81@83

The price of Gold Coin was higher early on Saturday, and sales were made as high as 129½@¾. The turn of the market was then suddenly downward, and the price finally left off at 128 ⅌ cent., as against 129 on Friday night. The shipments of the day were much less than anticipated, being but $308,000, when over a million was rumored as likely to go out. The exports for the whole week are $480,000. Exchange closed 140½@141½, unsettled. The market for Money was very easy at 5@6 ⅌ cent. The receipts at the Treasury for the popular Loan were $943,750, of which $601,000 was deposited for account of the Loan Agency, and $342,750 on subcriptions direct at the Treasury Office. The deposits on 5 ⅌ cent. interest amounted to $269,800.

Although there was only one session of the Stock Exchange on Saturday, the business was very large and the market much excited on the upward turn. The largest transactions as well as heaviest rise on Friday's sales were in New-York Central, which was done at 128¾@129 ⅌ cent. ex-dividend. The advance on the lowest sales of yesterday before the transfers closed is equal to 6@6½ ⅌ cent. Erie rose to 105@104⅞ ⅌ cent., finally closing 104⅝ ex-dividend, and the Preference Shares in demand at 105½@106 ⅌ cent. The rise in Reading Shares was 4¾ ⅌ cent., and on Delaware and Hudson 6@8 ⅌ cent. The prosperous condition of the Anthracite Coal Trade and the flourishing finances of the Companies engaged in it, attract large orders for Reading, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Lackawanna; all except the first being held so closely out of the market as to render the execution of orders extremely difficult. Speculation in this department is therefore chiefly devoted to Reading. The Western Stocks closed firm and generally on the advance.

At 4 o'clock on the Street the following prices were made as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	128	128	Harlem Pref.	120	119
U.S. 6s, 1881	106¾	106½	Mich. Central	114¼	115
N. Y. Central	126xd	128¾	Mich. Southern	88¾	89
Erie	103¾	104⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	115	113¼
Erie Preferred	105	106	Illinois Cen	113	114¾
Hudson	150½	150	Pittsburgh	95½	96¾
Pacific Mail	237	240	Fort Wayne	77	77⅝
Harlem	124½	126½	Rock Island	106¼	106
Canton	31	31	Northwest	36⅜	36
Prairie du Chien	67	68	Galena	99½	99¾
Treas. Cer., new	99¼	99¾	Reading	110	111½
Terre Haute	59	62½	Ill. Cen. Full pd.	104	104

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,477,639 93, including for Customs, $329,000; payments, $1,615,069 42; balance, $29,759,702 74.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	116	Irving	91
Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	111
Union	110	Continental	94½
Commerce	103	St. Nicholas	98
Am. Exchange	106	Commonwealth	97½
Bank of N. America	105	Imp. & Traders'	108½
Hanover	97		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages

N. Y. Cen 6s.	105½	Al. & T. H. firsts	102
N. Y. Cen. real estate	102	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115½	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	44
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	130	Chic. & N.W.S F.	104
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi.&N.W. 1sts, 2d ser.	89
Erie fourths, '80	107½	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	68
Erie fifths, '88	104	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	77
Buff., N.Y.&E.1sts.,'77	109	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Hud. R. firsts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. seconds	94½
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F.'85	119	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	104
Hud. R. thirds, '75	119	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Hud. R. conv., '67	105	Clev. & Tol. S.F.	107
Mich. C., '69 & '72	115	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	107
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.2ds.	102
Mich. S. seconds	101½	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 3ds.	85
N. I. R., Gosh. line, '68	105	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	83
M. S. & N. Ind. S F.	108	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	58
Ill. Cen., '75	114		

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,113,335 against $5,149,933 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,986,390 against $4,134,314 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $480,000, against $748,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,491,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, which we published a few days since, completed the Commercial or Treasury year 1862–'63, ending the 30th June, ult. We now resume our weekly comparative returns as for the current calendar year, beginning 1st January last. The tables referred to make the import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for six months from 1st January to 30th June, 1863, (exclusive of $854,000 Foreign Specie,)

Amount to	$90,495,000
Add since 1st July	15,435,408
Total since Jan. 1	$106,930,408
Against same time 1862	103,948,903
Increased Import in 1863	$2,981,505

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, including Foreign articles reëxported, from

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863	$91,602,000
Add since July 1	13,825,979
Total since Jan. 1	$105,427,979
Against same time 1862	77,658,863
Increased Export 1863	$27,769,116

The Exports of Specie from Jan. 1 to June

30, 1863, were	$20,633,000
Add since July 1	5,127,000
Total since Jan. 1	$25,760,000
Against same time 1862	36,588,000
Decreased Specie Export 1863	$10,828,000

The Michigan Southern Company have met with a serious loss in the sudden death of Mr. J. D. CAMPBELL, the General Superintendent of their Road. Mr. CAMPBELL was a graduate of West Point, and a most valuable Railway officer.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the organization of the Gold-Mining Company of Colorado, in another part of this paper.

The Public Debt of the State of Missouri, incurred for Railway encouragement, and carrying a first mortgage lien upon the Roads and their equipment, is as follows:

To Roads not now paying the interest upon the bonds of the State	$20,701,000
To Hannibal and St. Joseph Co.	3,000,000
Total	$23,701,000

The arrears of interest upon the first sum due primarily from the Railway Companies, but for which the State is bound on the coupons, are now 15 ⅌ cent., which is included in the market price of Missouri 6 ⅌ cents., as called at the New-York Stock Exchange. Of the $20,701,000 and 15 ⅌ cent. arrears, the Pacific Company, on their main line, now in successful operation, are responsible for $7,000,000 and 15 ⅌ cent. arrears. The old Bank Debt of the State is $602,000, represented by profitable Stock in the Bank of Missouri. The amount of the legitimate or loyal Floating Debt incurred by the State since the beginning of the War, and mainly for War purposes, *and the amount of counter claims which she will be able to establish against and to the satisfaction of the Federal Government*, we have no present means of knowing. The following statement, which some of our cotemporaries have gathered from a source evidently not very friendly to the market credit of Missouri, indicates that temporary loans, less than four millions in all, have been made:

On Revenue Bonds	$431,000
Of the State School Fund	900,000
On Defence Warrants	1,246,000
And of the State Banks	1,278,000
Together	$3,855,000

The Public Debt of every description is limited by the Constitution to thirty millions of dollars. The present Funded Debt for Railways, exclusive of the Hannibal and St. Joseph issue, is less than twenty-one millions.

Mr. EDWARD B. HUGHES and CHARLES P. CUMMINGS, for some years in the employ of Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., have been admitted as junior partners in the house from Aug. 1.

The Bank of Commerce has called for the payment of the remaining installment of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, by Oct. 1, so as to make the Capital up to the $10,000,000 authorized by the articles of association. The amount to be paid is $323,520.

The Reading Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your remarks yesterday, about Reading, you allude to "the vague calculation" about a riot in Berks County—should be Schuylkill. This is a *canard*, started by some of the Philadelphia speculators, who having sold out their stock to New York, and gone heavily *short*, have been trying their best to depress the price. They well know its intrinsic value, and are afraid that New York, with her usual enterprise, will hold on to a good thing. No trouble about the draft is anticipated by either Federal or State authorities. VERITAS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

The story, as we heard it, was that the disturbance was apprehended in Berks County, on the line of the road, not at the Schuylkill mines. But we presume, from our correspondent's remarks, that such disturbance is about as improbable at one point as another.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Gross Receipts of this Company from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863, amounting to $866,525 50, and the amount deducted for proportion due the Joliet and Chicago, Terrehaute, Alton and St. Louis, Alton Packet Company, etc., was $184,338 33, leaving the earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad $682,187 17.

The expenses for the same period amounted to $370,535 31, leaving the sum of $311,651 86 to be added to credit of Income account.

The amount at credit of Income account on Jan. 1, 1863, was $143,137 77, which added to the profit of the half-year to June 30, 1863, makes a total at credit of Income account on July 1 of $454,789 63.

The interest on the Mortgage Bonds up to June 30, takes an amount of $124,250, the dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent. on the Preferred Stock takes $86,365 86, and the dividend of 2½ ⅌ cent. on the Common Stock $45,834 95, leaving an amount at the credit of Income account on July 1, after paying the interest on Bonds and dividends on stocks of $198,338 82.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer and Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

WINTER GARDEN—Leah, the Forsook—Poor Pillicoddy.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President gives notice to the rebel authorities, in an order which we publish this morning, that the law of retaliation is to be fully carried out. Every case of ill-treatment of our officers or men, black or white, by the rebels, is to be retaliated in kind. For every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier will be executed, and if a black soldier is taken prisoner and sold into Slavery, a rebel soldier will be confined at hard labor on the public works, there to continue until the black soldier shall be liberated.

Eighteen rebel officers captured at Gettysburgh, and since lodged at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, were on Friday sent West, under an escort. Their destination is Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie, where they are to be confined, by order of the Government, until satisfactory assurances are received that Col. Streight's command, now imprisoned in Georgia, and other Union officers, are properly treated.

A reconnoissance made by Gen. Buford with his cavalry command across the Rappahannock on Saturday, confirms the report of the concentration of Lee's forces near Culpepper. Our men crossed at the Railroad Station, and driving Stuart's cavalry before them, advanced to the vicinity of Culpepper, where a heavy rebel force was encountered. A fierce fight ensued, which lasted until dark, when Gen. Buford withdrew to a strong position east of Brandy Station. The losses on both sides were considerable.

By the steam transport *Belvidere*, which arrived at this port on Saturday, and the steam transport *Fulton*, which arrived last evening, we receive advices from the scene of Gen. Gillmore's operations against Charleston to the 31st ult. Gen. Gillmore had succeeded in erecting a long line of batteries within two hundred and fifty yards of Fort Wagner; and, what is more important, he had also succeeded in mounting three heavy 20-pounder siege guns within a mile and a quarter of Fort Sumter, which were to open fire on the day the *Belvidere* left. It is expected that Fort Sumter can thus be reduced without making the reduction of Wagner a necessary preliminary.

Indications gain strength every day that North Carolina will soon be back in the old Union. The Raleigh *Standard*, a paper of much influence in the State, does not hesitate to denounce Jeff. Davis as a repudiater, and to declare that his efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will prove a failure—whereupon the Richmond *Enquirer* calls upon Jeff. Davis to suppress the *Standard*, and to "wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina." The *Standard*, however, declares that Gov. Vance will stand by the Supreme Court, and the *Standard* also, and that any attempt to use physical force in the State will result in revolution.

Gen. Burnside, having become satisfied that one object of the rebel incursion into that State is to overawe the Judges of Elections, and intimidate loyal voters—thus forcing the election of disloyal candidates, at the election to take place to-day—has declared the State under martial law. All military officers are commanded to aid the constituted authorities of the State in the support of the laws and the purity of suffrage, and the Election Judges will be held strictly responsible.

The Nashville *Press* states that the rebels are making all their preparations to transport the entire wheat crop of East Tennessee to the South, if it shall become necessary for them to evacuate that section. Nor will they wait to thresh the grain if they are hard pressed. They are even prepared to carry it off in the st[illegible]

The news packages by the steamship *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans, reached us on Saturday. The most important item is the confirmation of the report received up the Mississippi, that Brashear City is again in our possession—it having surrendered, on the 22d ult., to the gunboat *Sachem*. Official advices of this fact had been received in New-Orleans. At Port Hudson matters were settling down into a condition of quietude. Several cannon and some Quartermasters' materials had been unearthed within the fortifications—they having been buried by the rebels to prevent their falling into our hands. The movements of steamboats on the Mississippi had already become quite brisk. An order had been issued in New-Orleans to allow all market boats with vegetables and food of every kind to pass the pickets into the city unmolested.

A banquet was given on board the steamer *Imperial* at St. Louis on Tuesday evening last, by way of celebrating the trip from St. Louis to New-Orleans and the return which that vessel had just accomplished. Gens. Strong and Schofield, with their respective Staffs, and a number of other military officials, were in attendance.

The St. Louis *Union* learns from reliable Union men from the interior of the State, that rebel deserters who have abandoned the "Confederate" army, are returning home in considerable numbers. Few of them are penitent. They are still at heart rebels, and are exerting the most mischievous influence by their presence and their conversation. In some cases they return for the sole purpose of taking to bushwhacking and stealing, and in some of the Missouri River counties they are already committing depredations upon peaceable citizens. Union men complain that these dangerous characters are too leniently dealt with, being generally let off upon taking the oath, and giving bond for their good behavior—which amounts to nothing at all.

The bark *Eliza Barss*, which arrived at this port last evening, from Bermuda, reports that the pirate *Florida* left there on the 25th ult., after receiving coal and all necessary repairs. The coal she received was brought by the steamer *Harriet Pinckney*, from Halifax.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *America* we have advices from Europe three days later—to the 22d ult., on which day she left Southampton. The British Parliament was expected to adjourn for the Summer months on the 28th ult. Lord Clyde was suffering from atrophy and was not expected to recover. The news of the surrender of Vicksburgh and the results of the great battles at Gettysburgh had reached England, and had caused considerable excitement. The rebel loan took a sudden descent of several per cent. We give the comments of the London press very fully this morning. The answer of the Russian Government to the notes of the three Powers regarding Poland have been published, and was generally considered unsatisfactory. War was considered by no means a remote contingency. There was no abatement in the activity of the revolutionists, and several fights had taken place, with varying results. The news from America had sent up American stocks, and given them a buoyancy not before possessed for some time. A slight advance had also taken place in cotton. There was not much change in either Breadstuffs or Provisions. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92⅜ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is reported from Acapulco, on the West Coast of Mexico, that a French fleet is expected there, with 10,000 soldiers—the latter to go by way of the Gulf of Mexico and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

News received from Japan, by way of San Francisco, states that war between that country and France and England is considered certain, and that Japan is much better prepared for war than has been supposed.

The Stock market, on Saturday, closed with much firmness, and the price of Gold at a decline of ½@1 ℔ cent from Friday. The demand for the Popular Loan continued active, and money was in easy supply at 5@6 ℔ cent. The financial news from London is that our great triumphs at Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh advanced United States stock in London *seven per cent.*, and our Railway securities from 2 to 5 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were quiet on Saturday, and prices were unsettled. Provisions (especially Pork) were in more demand. A moderate business is reported in Cotton, Tobacco, Sugars and Whisky. Hay was salable and firm. Tallow was more active, and rather dearer. Freights were very quiet, with 657 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Our Three Representative Generals—Meade, Rosecrans, Grant.

Those who are able to recall the mood of the public mind at the outset of the war, will remember with what eagerness our people at that period looked forward to the advent of a great military hero. The Jews did not more confidently await a Messiah than we a military deliverer; and as nothing has more power over the popular imagination than a symbol, the coming man was commonly prefigured as a Napoleon. This new American Napoleon, like his Corsican prototype, was to carry genius, inspiration, and dramatic splendor into the war. He would stride across the continent with flaming sword, smiting the rebels hip and thigh, and driving them all before him into the Gulf of Mexico. Of course he would make short work with the rebellion—only taking long enough to let each man cover himself with glory, and return to the enjoyment of a millennium of pudding and praise.

This feeling was, doubtless, prompted in part by the desire, heartful but uninstructed, to see the rebellion put down; but it was also (let us earn the salutary reward of a frank confession of our national sins,) the offspring of a depraved appetite for stunning situations, dramatic effect, in a word, for *sensation*—an appetite which having been long fed, and growing by what it fed on, had come to be a habit of the public mind that infected the gravest business of life.

It is needless to state how rudely Time dispelled this delusion. We called spirits from the vasty deep; but they did not come. And yet so demented were we with the mania of hero-worship, that even the mock heroes that were given us were hailed as the real article; and without giving him time to prove his quality, each General as he came, was clasped in the nation's arms as at length the long-expected Napoleon.

By rough and tragic experiences was this nonsense shaken out of us—by failures, by defeats, by heart-breaking disappointments, fit to crush the spirit of a less elastic or recuperative nation.

Well, the result of over two years of trial and experiment, has been to bring to the surface if not a Napoleon, at least several men of approved good quality, who will do the work to be done perhaps quite as well for not being Napoleons, and certainly all the better for not *pretending* to be Napoleons. There are now in the three great theatres of war—in the East, the West, and on the Mississippi—the left, the centre, and the right zones—three soldiers in command of great armies, who, perhaps, represent the maximum of what we may fairly hope to obtain in the way of military leadership. These are Meade—Rosecrans—Grant! We do not think that, measured by the very highest standard they are first-rate men; *but they are first-rate second-rate men.* They have been *tried*, and they have *not* been found wanting. *They* are not pedants, humbugs, incapables or gamblers. They are educated soldiers, bred to the profession of arms, men of merit and modesty, in the prime of manhood, each under fifty years old. They have shown themselves brave, prudent, plucky, pertinacious, fearing God and capable of ruling men. It has been vouchsafed few nations, few ages, to produce better leaders than these. They are each of them soldiers superior to any England has had for the last war or two, equal to any France has had since "the foremost man of all the world" was laid away in the earth at St. Helena.

After all, who are these Napoleons—these flaming meteors that flash athwart epochs? They are the exception—not the rule. They have their mission to perform. They carry genius, innovation and a profound and passionate personality into war. They close epochs; they open new ones. But it is observed that the hard tasks of the world are done by men of another type; that the war-work that tests is committed to men of talent rather than of genius—not to souls who have the *afflatus*, but to men with only every-day qualities, as energy, experience, vigor, valor and moral power—not to your Napoleons, but to your Fredericks, your Eugenes, your Archduke Charles, your Marlborough, your Wellington, your Washington.

Least of all is our country adapted for military operations of the Napoleonic type—for that kind of high and delicate strategy which carries geometry into war.

War in our country, as has been said by one of the three Generals we have named, is after all little more than "bushwhacking" on a large scale. We have not those level plains, those macadamised roads, that cleared country, such as Europe presents as the theatre for military genius to play the great game of war chess upon.

The problem presented to the General in warfare in this country is one in which the power, energy and vigor to deal with a multitude of new and practical difficulties in logistics, tactics and strategy, count for quite as much as purely military ability. Gens. Meade, Rosecrans and Grant, are all men who have shown a high aptitude for this very kind of work.

We say that the three Commanders whom we have named are as good leaders as we can hope to obtain. They are well equipped with all the needed gifts and faculties to do successfully the work intrusted to them. We believe they *will* do it successfully. It is, above all, desirable that no passion for change (a passion with which, it is just to say, we do not think the Administration fairly chargeable, but which political partisanship is constantly exploiting) should lead to the mistake of making change simply for the sake of change; but that these commanders should be allowed to have the benefit of all their experience, and even of their own failures and mistakes, seeing that such are inevitable. This triad of soldiers deserve the confidence and gratitude of the nation. We think they *have* both.

The Exemption Money.

It is very evident that the Conscription law, if it does little else, will yield a very large sum to the National Treasury. From the interior towns of this State, as well as from the New-England States, we hear that although the draft meets no opposition, yet more than half those drafted pay the exemption fee of $300. In the principal cities of the State, beginning with New-York, the legislative authorities have undertaken to pay for all who may be drafted and who are unable to pay for themselves. This is beyond all comparison the most flagrant violation of every sound principle of justice and patriotism, which our records of misgovernment can show. But if it is carried into execution, it will largely swell the receipts of the Treasury, although it will correspondingly diminish the accession to the ranks of the army which the draft was expected to yield. The whole number of men called for under the draft is 450,000. Judging from the results thus far experienced, at least *one-third* of this whole number, and probably more, will secure exemption by payment of $300 each. This will yield not far from *fifty millions* of dollars.

Every dollar of this amount ought to be given to those who serve either as drafted men or substitutes; and the Government ought to lose no time in making known their determination thus to use it. The intent and purpose of the law was that the exemption money should be used "for the procuration of substitutes:"—and one great cause of popular dissatisfaction with it has been the lack of any sufficient assurance that it would be so employed. The general fear has been that instead of filling the ranks by the liberal and judicious use of this money, resort would be had to another draft, which would of necessity take exclusive practical effect upon the ranks of the poorer classes. The language of the law shows clearly enough that this was not its intent, and the Government should leave no doubt whatever upon this point.

This money is really and truly a contribution to the armies in the field. It was intended to swell their effective force by increasing their numbers; and no consideration should be allowed to divert it from this object. The men who pay it perform the whole duty imposed upon them by the law. They may not in every case discharge the full amount of their obligations to the country, which would require them, perhaps, to respond to the draft, and serve in the ranks of the army. But this cannot, under the law, be required at their hands. They are allowed a choice—and, so far as the law goes, their duty is just as fully performed when they have paid the money, as if they had shouldered the musket. But those who do go are entitled to the most liberal and favorable consideration of the Government. It is only just that those who do serve as soldiers should receive the benefit of whatever may be paid for exemption by those who do not.

We are confident that such a disposition of this fund, besides being in itself just and proper, would have the best effect upon the service. It would incite many to enter the ranks who otherwise might not be inclined to do so. It would show those in the service that their claims met the prompt and full recognition of the Government, and it would do more in our judgment to dull the edge of the popular dislike of the draft, than any other measure which could be adopted.

The Laws of War.—We have the text of the Proclamation of the President concerning retaliation upon the rebels for the maltreatment of the black troops in our army. By this document, it is ordered "that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works." We suppose no man can deny the validity of this principle, its absolute justice, or its conformity to the laws of war. There are probably, altogether, not less than twenty thousand colored soldiers now in the National service, and since they have been in numerous battles lately, and some of them were, of course, taken prisoners of war, it was necessary that some rule should be established to counteract the atrocious proclamation of Jeff. Davis, which threatened all captured soldiers of this class and all white officers commanding them, with summary execution. Having entered upon war, the rebels are bound by, and must be compelled to abide by, its laws.

The Southern Confederacy.

When, after the construction of the Southern Confederacy, its geographical boundaries were defined by Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac on the East,—the Pacific Ocean on the West,—the Ohio, the Mississippi and Iowa on the North,—the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico on the South,—it certainly presented to the world a territory vast and magnificent enough. Compared with it, the Northern States were a long, narrow, disjointed, preposterously-shaped strip of country, running between the immense British Territory on the north, and the immense Confederacy on the south.

But how shall we define the geography of the Southern Confederacy now? We suppose its *Eastern* boundary might be described by the Rappahannock—its *Western* boundary by the Tombigbee—its *Northern* boundary by the upper ranges of the Alleghany Mountains, and by the line of the Tennessee River in Alabama—and its *Southern* boundary by a line running twenty miles inland from the coast. Its territory is not one-seventh the magnitude of that which it originally claimed and defended; its population is not one-half that which it formerly embraced. It has no proper shape nor limits; it has no consistency of character;—looked upon as a pretentious nation, it is ridiculous in its every characteristic.

Even if the war were to stop as it now stands, the Confederacy might be considered hopelessly moribund. Even if our armies were to stand simply on the defensive, the ultimate death of the Confederacy would be inevitable. On every side we press it so closely as to stifle its life-breath. In every quarter we stand so firmly that it cannot force us back. Can they expel Grant from Mississippi, when Grant has already beaten and bagged their armies? Can they drive Rosecrans back from Southern Tennessee, when Rosecrans has already defeated and driven them until they had to flee before him to the innermost fastnesses of the mountains? Can they compel Meade to leave his lines on the Rappahannock after their experience at Gettysburgh, and when they consider their escape from before him the greatest triumph which they have yet achieved? Can their armies, which we have over and again routed when they were full and flushed, now in turn, when discomfited and dispirited, rout and drive our victorious legions? No! In the heart of the rebel territory our armies are now fixed irrevocably, so that, though the whole Confederacy may rave and rage, it cannot move them.

This view of the case shows the hopelessness of the rebel cause. It shows not only what we have gained and what they have lost, but it shows the bearings of the present upon the course of the future.

Still by every consideration, both of our own national honor and renown, and of humanity and mercy to the people of the South, we are urged not to cease the active prosecution of the war; for it will not be until all their armies are demolished and dissolved that the fixed star of peace will shed its beneficent influence over the long-distracted people of the Southern Confederacy.

The Secretary of War.

Without any exception, the most bitterly and ceaselessly assailed officer connected with the Government has been and is the Secretary of War. Denunciation, vituperation and malignity have been directed toward him almost since the day he entered upon the duties of his department—a department whose gigantic and complicated labors demand greater energy, harder work and higher practical ability than any other department of the Government. Assailed by his own party, the Democrats; unbefriended by the Republicans; caviled at by hosts of military incompetents; cursed by knavish contractors; villified by bilious newspapers; berated by unappreciated bores,—he has still continued at his post and at his work, never replying to his accusers nor noticing his maligners, never claiming any credit nor courting popularity, but executing day by day his multifarious duties with a faithfulness and devotion whose results are now beginning to appear before the country.

For, does any one suppose that amid the numerous claimants for the merit of our grand triumphs in the East and in the West, the Secretary of War deserves no place merely because he has assumed none? Does any one suppose that the officer whose position keeps him in continual and intimate contact with every military department, with each one of our armies, and with all our Generals,—who has necessarily so much to do with the distribution of forces and of labors,—who has so much to do with the general appointments and support, and with the special details of all the forces in the field—has no claim of merit for the efficiency of those officers and armies, for their achievements and triumphs? Why do not those who charge Secretary Stanton with the guilt of every failure, applaud him for the honor of every success? Why in days of darkness and gloom is he charged with being the malign agency that produces them, while in days of brightness and hope his agency is unrecognised or denied? In one time and in the other, his efforts and labors are still the same.

We believe that when the history of this war is faithfully recorded—when the part played by every actor in this stupendous drama is truly revealed—when every public servant shall obtain the meed that is his due—the Secretary of War will stand forth as the officer who, while most shamelessly reviled was as faithful, patriotic, disinterested and efficient as any. To speak even of the events of the present hour, it will not detract one iota from the well earned honors of Gens. Grant and Banks to say that the campaign on the Mississippi River, the successes at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, were not only indirectly due, in great measure, to Secretary Stanton, but were, in their general direction, and in many of their details, the direct product of his genius. We might say the same of the campaign against Charleston, and of the pending campaign against Mobile, and of other campaigns completed and in progress.

We say these things gladly concerning a public officer whose action we ourselves have on occasion criticized, but to whom, in common with every other faithful servant of the country, we would also award merited credit.

All Honor to Inspector Boole.

The mythology of the ancients teems with legends of the destruction of lions, hydras, and all sorts of monsters. Theseus made himself conspicuous by killing a bull. Hercules, in the course of his twelve labors, polished off a lion, a stag, and a cow-stable; and another individual, whose name we forget, earned immortality by demolishing a pig. Later ages, less credulous or less partial, found out that all these stories were only allegories commemorating the progress of civilization. The myths were rationalized into a series of social improvements. The stag of Erymanthus became a swift-footed robber, who used a horn for his crest. The lions of Nemea were a savage nation who slept under trees, and never brushed their hair. The wild boar was interpreted to mean the vice of gluttony, and the person who slew him a man of refined turn of mind, who introduced knives and forks, and left off eating before he burst. The cleaning of the Augean stables was treated as a mere poetical fiction, and Hercules appeared in a new light as the inventor of sewers, and as the first person who taught his countrymen not to throw their slops into the street. In this view there is no telling what future ages may make of our present City Inspector. He will certainly figure among the heroes and demi-gods. Poets will sing his exploits, sculptors will carve him in marble, and astronomers will plant his broom among the stars, as they have the sword of Perseus and the club of Hercules.

It will be recorded as an epoch in the history of this metropolis that in the Summer of 1863 a great reformer arose named Boole, a man of keen scent and strong will; that he shouldered his broom, and made a mighty raid upon the dust and the mud, and that under his rule clean streets first began to come into vogue. The large portion of our citizens now in the green country will not believe the report. It will sound to them "like stories from the land of dreams." But we advertise them that it is even so. The fact that a complete change has come over all our thoroughfares, and all our lanes, can be substantiated by any number of eye-witnesses and any quantity of nose evidence. New-York in its present condition is hardly recognisable. As it comes out of Mr. Boole's hands, it shines very much as the child of the gutter whom Mr. Barlow has had to do with. You hardly know how to believe that the bright and clean boy of today is the identical blowzy and filthy little wretch of yesterday. It upsets all your habits of association. You had insensibly got the idea that the dirt was part of the boy. The present generation was born with the notion that street garbage was part of New-York—one of its elementary components. It would have been difficult enough to have even imagined it deprived thereof; actually to realize it, as we are doing now, is staggering, indeed. It will require some little time for our friends, when they return from the country, to accustom themselves to the change. Of course the City won't at first "seem like home;" but as soon as they become more wonted to the new condition they will better appreciate its advantages, and will grow more and more thankful to City Inspector Boole.

The dog-star rages. With Boole in the van, what care we? We defy it. The dog-star by itself has no power for mischief. Even the fiercest tropical temperature is not in itself unfavorable for life. No people in the world are healthier or longer lived, than the Bedouins of the desert. Gen. Butler last year made New-Orleans, under its blazing sun, one of the healthiest cities on the continent. What has given our dog-days their terrible power over life in New-York is not their fiery temperature, but the fact that we first covered our streets about ankle-deep with material, that needs only heat to be destructive of life. If we do this, we have no right to call the sun our enemy any more than we have to call our coal fires an enemy, because they will explode gunpowder. Our business is to keep the gunpowder at a distance.

Heat in the atmosphere is perfectly innoxious, unless it has decaying animal and vegetable substances to work upon. If such material exists in conjunction with it, the result is sure to be the disengagement of gases irrespirable in themselves, and making the air with which they mix unwholesome. Owing to the greater density of population, and less freedom of ventilation, this decaying matter accumulates much faster in cities than in the country, and more injuriously affects the atmosphere; and it is for this reason chiefly that the mortality of this City is fully twice as great, in proportion to the population, as that of the country. These noxious agencies are most active in midsummer, simply because the heat, which decomposes and disengages, is then most powerful; and they are particularly fatal to little children, because the human constitution is the most feeble and sensitive at the beginning of life. This is the philosophy of the whole matter.

No man who knows anything of the naturally salubrious locality of this city, its unequaled supply of the purest water, and its remarkable prosperity and distribution of the means of subsistence, can assign the least semblance of a reason why its comparative mortality should exceed, as it actually does, every other Northern city on the continent; neither can any man who has an acquaintance with even the simplest laws of health fail to ascribe that mortality chiefly to the extraordinary filthiness of most of our streets, in the Summer season particularly.

It is a grand thing that we are at last having an earnest and well-directed effort to arrest this dreadful havoc. It is easy enough to look upon our heavy weekly bills of mortality without emotion, even though they chronicle death's doings; but if the sorrow-stricken households betokened by these tables could be all brought into a single view—if the suspense, the despair, the desolation over the sick, the dying and the dead, could for one moment be realized in all their accumulated magnitude—that list of numbers would continually loom upon the public view like a colossal curse, and we should come to understand in some degree what public thanks the official is entitled to who makes a faithful endeavor to retrench it. But the bills of mortality are not the only measure of the evil. There is a vast extent of serious and dangerous disease, which finally terminates favorably, of which no public account is ever made. Those cases are multitudinous, and though they do not end in the loss of life, they involve an amount of expense and care and pain and apprehension that constitutes in the aggregate an immense social evil. Sickness, whether or not the precursor of death, is always to be shunned as a grievous calamity. It is well to apply every means to be rid of it when it comes, but it is far wiser to apply every means to prevent its first approach. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is a maxim that, in some shape, has been in the world for thousands of years, but the world has never yet availed itself of a tithe of the wisdom it contains. Incredible as it seems, we have at last got a guardian of the Public Health who comprehends the truth, and is turning it to practical account. We ought to have a jubilee.

The Groundwork of Reunion.

The most ultra Pro-Slavery State before the war, the most rabid secession State in the early days of secession, next to South Carolina, was the State of Mississippi. Judging by the votes in the Legislature, and by the action of State Conventions, secessionism had a more general popular support there than in any other Southern State, with the exception named. The slave element bore a larger proportion to the whole population there than in any other State, with the single exception of South Carolina. In fact, these two States are the only two in which the slave population outnumbers—largely outnumbers—the freemen. A Mississippi *fire-eater* was supposed to devour the very hottest article of that element—to devour more of it, and to devour it faster than any other man—the South Carolinian *not* excepted. Into the war its people seemed to rush *en masse*, and the ferocity and bloodthirstiness of its troops were unexampled. It was from the soil of Mississippi, from Vicksburgh—not from South Carolina or the harbor of Charleston—that the first hostile shot was fired in this war. Jeff. Davis was, in many respects, the representative man of the State—though he differed from it in the possession of coolness and shrewdness.

We are now, however, since the virtual conquest of Mississippi, seeing some rather remarkable manifestations of changed opinion in the State. It seems really hard to credit the statements on the subject, but they come from so many sources, and are withal so much in conformity with human nature, that they cannot be altogether discredited. The correspondents from the capital of Mississippi, and from other sections of the State, are unanimous in asserting that the white population now left there are not only tired of war—are not only in favor of peace—but are even willing and eager for the return of National authority. We quote here two of the statements on this point—the first of which is from the Vicksburgh correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, the paper lately suppressed by Gen. Burnside for secessionism, and which is hardly likely to mislead in this direction. Under date of the 24th of July, or after the retreat of Johnston's army from Jackson, it is written:

> "The head of Gen. Sherman's column reached Big Black River, on the return from Jackson, two days ago, and the entire corps will probably remain there for the present. Gen. Sherman reports to Gen. Grant that the people [of Mississippi] are the worst whipped and subdued of any on the face of the earth. They are completely humbled, and beg for mercy on every hand. They acknowledge themselves thoroughly conquered, admit their inability to longer successfully oppose the Federal Government, *express their willingness to come into the Union again on any terms*, and beg of him, in the name of everything sacred, to oppress them no further. Judge Sharkie, Mr. Miller, Mr. Poindexter and other prominent men of the State, came forward, and proposed organizing a State Government favorable to a reconstruction of the Union on the best obtainable terms—pledging all the influences they possess against the rebellion, and in favor of the Federal Government."

The next extract which we give of the same kind is from the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 23d ult., and is based on observations made at the capital of Mississippi:

> "The late news of the fall of Port Hudson, and the retreat of Bragg and Lee, had produced a marked effect on Johnston's army, which was much disheartened and discouraged in consequence, and openly declared that the Confederacy was gone up. After the place was in Gen. Sherman's hands, hundreds of deserters from the rebel army began to pour in. They said the struggle was no longer a hopeful one; that there was no chance of success remaining, and they were glad to get to the Federal army, and would fight against the old flag no longer. People in the country around were loud in their professions that they had been opposed to this thing in the outset, and wanted to have nothing to do with it, only to live quietly; *that they had been pushed into it against their will*, and only wished they had Jeff. Davis and his coadjutors to deal with; that they believed that if our soldiers would not pillage and burn, quite a warm Union sentiment would be exhibited; all of which may be taken with allowance.

The philosophy of all this is very plain. Destroy the rebel armies, and the work of reunion and reconstruction will everywhere be begun *within the rebel States themselves.*

THE MEXICAN EVENTS AND THEIR FUTURE.

The Ultimate Plan of Napoleon—The Issue which it Involves—The Coming Crisis and Probable Consequences.

The Berkshire, Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

Nothing seemed more unreasonable than the rebellion, and nothing would have seemed more incredible, if predicted in advance; but the rebellion came, and came with a force and magnitude of proportions which we can scarcely yet comprehend. We have now before us other events of scarcely less importance, which are scarcely less unreasonable or incomprehensible. Why, in this age of intelligence and apparent civilization, should a nation like France seek conquests on a distant continent, over a people who have never injured them? Why should France forget—or if not forget, be ignorant of—the plain facts, that in spite of the rebellion, we are a great and strong people, fully capable of sustaining American rights against any people? Why should a Frenchman be ignorant that the commercial strength of the United States is double that of France, which includes a naval power sufficient to drive France from the ocean? I say, why should all this be forgotten? But it obviously is, and France is acting with that strange and fatal blindness which is so often brought over the minds of men and nations by vanity and the lust of power. This fatal blindness is the delusion which God brings over nations in order to work out His eternal justice in His own mysterious way. Look at the Chaldean monarch on the walls of Babylon, walking out under the glorious firmament of Heaven and exclaiming, "Is not this the mighty Babylon, that I have built by the might of my power, and for the honor of my majesty?" Alas! for human vanity. Babylon is a desert, where the owl sends out her midnight cry. Babylon perished for its idolatry, and Rome for its slavery; in other words, for the violation of the two fundamental laws of God—love to God and love to man. The great Assyrian Empire served idol gods, and Rome made a slave of man. Can we learn nothing from the great lessons of history? Will America still hug its Slavery, and France its wars, and England her conquered provinces, and dream that the laws of nature and of God are to be reversed for them? It is a dream. We are in the midst of real, positive revolutions; revolutions as real and as momentous as those from 1776 to 1796. Our country is convulsed with a great rebellion. The proud Empire of England is crumbling, and France is rushing on her own destruction. Can we carry our nation safely through, and build out of the present chaos a still nobler structure, and a still better liberty? I think so. One single principle will carry us safely through. Be just; just to God and just to man. That is all; a simple but an omnipotent principle.

Leaving this generalization of affairs, let us turn to the practical facts. In our own country we are palpably in revolution. We shall conquer the rebels, but what then? Can we reinstate things just as they were? Impossible. The theory of State Rights, the political power of Slavery, the coexistence of free and slave labor, a Government without an army—all these are ended. If they do not end one way, they must in another. No change of parties, of Administration, or of men, will prevent the inevitable result. But that is not all. The American Continent is politically in revolution. The movement of France is made, and puts in train a chain of causes and effects whose result must be a permanent change. We may not desire any of these things, but we cannot help them. They have come, and we must meet them. We must bear our part in the mighty revolutions by which God is moving nations grandly to their destiny. For eighty years our country took its place in the march of nations, without being accused of injustice, of ambition, or of conquest. Yet we have not been allowed a continuance of peace. We permitted Slavery, and Slavery made war. And now, France, unable to advance beyond the Rhine in Europe, seeks to found an empire in America upon the ruins of our neighbor's, in whom we are profoundly interested. Can we remain indifferent? It is impossible, and would be wrong if possible. We must, therefore, look at the Mexican problem in its true light. And what is the position and purpose of Napoleon in Mexico? They are no mystery. He has declared that he is seeking a Latin unity, a foothold in America, and a monarchy in Mexico. A large part of this is already accomplished. How does it agree with justice or American interests? In regard to justice, I wrote you some months since an analysis of the Mexican nation, which illustrates this exactly. Five-sixths of the Mexican nation are Indians, or mainly of Indian blood. These people have been governed by the Spanish-American creoles, who are represented by the priests, generals and officers of the Republic. Juarez is a native Indian, and a representative of the real people of Mexico. He represents the desire for a real republic, and a real nationality. hence, we see at once how it may be true that the French or any European alliance may be sincerely welcomed by the Church party, as the only means of saving the creole aristocracy in their estates and offices. When we come, then, to look at the French invasion of Mexico in its true light, it is precisely the same thing as an invasion of the United States, *to restore the monarchy and aristocracy of England in this country.* It is, in other words, a European invasion to destroy republicanism. All this is apparent. But is this all? Was France ever disinterested enough to contend for any principle whatever? Never. There is, then, an object beyond this. What is it? France once owned the country on the Mississippi River. That she would aim to regain this by a direct attack on the United States is not all probable, but aggressions and conquests from other nations are made step by step. All France now wants is a foothold, like one of our engineers, when he has got room for a battery. I ask you if there is any serious doubt in your mind that the rebel chiefs *are at this moment negotiating with France for a foothold in Texas, and a joint interest in the navigation of the Mississippi?* I have no doubt of it whatever. It is the pressing interest of both parties. The rebels are evidently drawing to their end, if they receive no foreign assistance. They know it and feel it. They have no hopes of a recognition by England—nor directly by France; but, if they can forward the interests of France in America by giving her a foothold (if they succeed) in Texas, and access to the Mississippi, they may induce even the wary Napoleon to risk something for their success. On the other hand, it does not require much sagacity to see that, if we conquer the rebels, and restore our nationality, the sojourn of the French in Mexico will not be long. Here, then, is a case in which two totally unprincipled parties have every possible interest to unite their fortunes. What is to prevent it? There are a great many people who think the French are civilized after the Christian fashion, and that a Christian nation would not be guilty of so much perfidy and injustice. This is a very amiable view of the case; but, unfortunately, by no means just. I mean nothing harsh when I say the Gaul is not less a monkey, nor more a tiger now than he was five hundred years ago. He has been restrained by the strength of England; but that strength is waning, and with great cunning, he has managed to make England an humble tool in carrying out his plans. From what I have said, you will see that I think the future teems with another great struggle on this Continent. We thought ourselves safe from every danger. We were sleeping on a volcano, and took no note of the fiery elements around. We had Slavery under our pillows, and the sleepless jealousy of European Governments around us. God had upheld us in mighty arms, and we thought it would be forever. "Is not this the mighty Babylon that I have built," said the proud American as he looked on the prosperity of his country. If we are wise, our calamity will be for a moment, while our glory will grow brighter. God moves in a mysterious way, but with no uncertain, hesitating movement, toward a fixed, immutable end. We must put aside the idolatry of Slavery forever, and we must defend the integrity of America and American principles. The issue for the freedom of the earth is made here, and here we must meet it—firm, fearless, unshaken and indomitable. If we do, all our troubles will fly like the mists of the morning. We must give no unnecessary offence to other nations, but we must move with the vigor of a great nation in great peril. We must *raise the conscripts* immediately and prepare them for service; we must *fill our Navy-yards with workmen building the iron ships,* so that if any foreign nation interferes, we shall sweep the ocean and shut them up in their own ports. We are the greatest of commercial nations, and we must sooner or later assume command of the ocean. If we do this, and announce our inflexible resolution, we shall have no war. France will begin to retreat, and England will come to our side. We must say to the world, "America is united, and here we will fight the last battle of freedom."

A Veteran Observer.

VIEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The President, Gen. Halleck, Gen. Hooker, and Gen. Milroy—The Draft, &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Washington, Friday, July 31, 1863.

It is a quite noticeable feature of the fermenting humors of the day, that those journals which most actively oppose the draft are also those which are loudest in assailing the Administration, and more especially Gen. Halleck, for the presumed "inactivity" of the Army of the Potomac. One of the most prominent of these journals is energetic in calling on the President in person to assume the direction of matters military in Virginia; and it would seem to be the settled policy of this and other papers of its class, to hold the General-in-Chief responsible for every failure everywhere, while (with singular inconsistency) giving the full credit of every success to the General immediately in command; this point being all but universally added, as if to give flavor to the paragraph: "In spite of the blunderings of Halleck," &c., &c., &c., "we see that Gen. Soandso has succeeded."

Having lately obtained access, through a friend, to a somewhat behind-the-scenes view of matters and things at the War Department, I propose, in this communication, to state, as briefly as possible, a few facts which will hereafter enable all unprejudiced observers of public affairs to judge precisely how much credit should be given to these attacks upon the General-in-Chief, which appear as if stereotyped in each successive issue of the journals referred to.

For the blunders which made Gen. Milroy a Major-General, and retained his command, with its important supplies, at Winchester until routed and captured by the advancing columns of Lee's army, Gen. Halleck has been held responsible; while, in fact, Gen. Milroy's promotion was mainly made upon political grounds—grounds never recognized, *always strenuously opposed* by the General-in-Chief; and while, in fact, Gen. Halleck had not only urged, but even ordered Gen. Schenck to withdraw Gen. Milroy's command from its advanced and untenable post of observation, long before Gen. Lee's army had started from Fredericksburgh on its Northern raid.

As far back as last November, Gen. Cullum, chief of Gen. Halleck's Staff, was sent to examine and report upon the condition of the works at Winchester, and his report was—not merely that the works were indefensible from bad location, though prettily enough constructed *per se*; but that the place itself required no works, and ought to have no heavy garrison—it being merely, in Gen. Cullum's own phrase, "an eye of the National army looking down the Shenandoah Valley"—an advanced outpost, from which information could be communicated at an early moment to Harper's Ferry of any advance of the rebel troops in this direction. It was upon this report that Gen. Halleck advised Gen. Schenck to withdraw all forces from Winchester, leaving there merely strong cavalry pickets to act as scouts and vedettes; and later, when the advance of Lee from Fredericksburgh became known, this advice took the form of a peremptory Order for the immediate withdrawal of Gen. Milroy's forces—the *onus* now resting upon Gen. Schenck of explaining how this order came to be disobeyed. It should be borne in mind that the appointments of Department Commanders are not made by Gen. Halleck, nor has he power to remove any Department Commander. All he can do is to report any malfeasance or misfeasance; and with this report made, his duties and his powers terminate.

It has also been the fashion to blame Gen. Halleck for all the errors, real and imaginary, of the Army of the Potomac, while that army was under the command of Maj.-Gen. Hooker; while, in fact, Gen. Halleck had no official knowledge of the existence of that army, except as to matters of the merest routine, or in the transmission of orders dictated to him, from the day of Gen. Hooker's assumption of the command, until the day upon which Gen. Hooker, at his own request, was relieved at Centreville, and Gen. Meade put in his place. To explain this state of affairs the following facts will suffice: Gen. Hooker was not Gen. Halleck's choice for commander of the Army of the Potomac. He fully appreciated Hooker's worth as a gallant subordinate; but was of opinion, and so strongly expressed himself, that Hooker was not the man for supreme command of the most important of our armies. Nevertheless the appointment was made, and from the day of his inauguration in command to that of his relief, Gen. Hooker sent no reports to Gen. Halleck, but communicated directly with the higher powers,—who, sometimes consulting Gen. Halleck, but for the most part not consulting him—thus apparently sustained Gen. Hooker in his practical ignorement of the General-in-Chief's authority.

Under these circumstances, Gen. Halleck declined to be responsible in any manner for the result of events over the framing of which he had no control. He could not dictate an enforcement of the strict rules of military discipline and an adherence to army usage; nor are his ideas of subordination and duty of that loose kind which have occasionally tempted subordinates to threaten to "break their swords" if superiors in rank should refuse to see things through their eyes. All Halleck could do, he did; and this was, by the most careful foresight and exertions to assure himself that the disasters which he feared were about to overtake the Army of the Potomac should not be allowed to extend beyond that army, and should be mitigated as much as possible in their consequences.

Finally came the battle of Chancellorsville, or, as the rebels call it, "of the Wilderness," to overturn this order of things—as the battle of Fredericksburgh had overturned a closely similar state of facts in regard to Gen. Burnside. On the relief of Hooker, the authorities determined that the Army of the Potomac should be subjected to the same rules governing all other armies; and partly from this determination, and partly from the rigid and correct ideas of discipline entertained by Gen. Meade, Gen. Halleck, I am given to understand, will no more be interfered with in regard to the Army of the Potomac,—the army which, perhaps, from its proximity to Washington, the political elements of the country have heretofore been fondest of trying their hands at "running."

In the West and Southwest, Gen. Halleck has never been interfered with; his authority has never been disputed; and the results are before the country. Let us trust that under the new order of things, with regard to the Army of the Potomac, the same success may crown our arms in Virginia, which we have already found in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Kentucky.

On the subject of the draft, I learn that Gen. Halleck is very emphatic: "Sir, we must either raise two hundred thousand men this Fall for victory and peace, or eight hundred thousand men next Spring to prevent all that we have won being wrung from us." Most of the "two years' men" and "nine months' men," it should not be forgotten, were placed in the Army of the Potomac; and while those journals which oppose the draft are blaming the Army of the Potomac for its alleged "inactivity," these facts should be borne in mind, and the proper responsibility should be attached to all who oppose the draft.

VINDEX.

Amusements.

The drowsy monotony of the Summer solstice extending to the theatres, and even to those who frequent them, will be rudely shaken on Thursday next, by the production at Mr. Wallack's Theatre of a veritable Ghost. This is none other than the spicy article of Prof. Pepper—the Ghost that has made the fortune of half-a-dozen London managers, and has even brought a dividend to the Royal Polytechnic Institute—a place that greatly needed ghostly comfort. Mr. Moss, the Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, who is noted for his taste in fancy articles, and frequently imports them directly from Europe, has secured the Ghost, and in company with a theatrical combination, headed by Mr. and Mrs. H. Watkins, will introduce it to the community on Thursday next. We may mention, as a timely nervine, that whilst the Ghost is purely spiritual and impalpable on the stage, it is derived from excellent materials of bone, muscle and mechanism, deftly secreted behind the scenes, and worked with a settled purpose by the stage manager. The actor, indeed, is simply reflected on the stage, but so powerfully that the effect is most startling. His Ghostship will make his appearance in a piece called "True to the Last."

At the Winter Garden the short Summer season under Miss Emily Thorne and Mr. Mark Smith is drawing rapidly to a close. It has been conducted with so much spirit that the names of these artists will always be welcomed in management, come when they may. Mr. Frank Wood's excellent burlesque-extravaganza called "Leah the Forsook" still continues to be the main attraction of the programme. It is excellently acted by all the leading artists, and succeeds in keeping the house in a roar of merriment. What more could be desired? It will be played to-night, preceded by a sparkling comedietta. To-morrow evening is set apart for the benefit of Mr. T. B. Jackson, treasurer of the establishment, when "Leah" and the "Mummy" will be played.

At Niblo's Garden the drama of the "Duke's Motto" will be repeated until further notice. It is good for the rest of the month at all events.

Mr. Barnum announces a Summer theatrical season at his house commencing to-night. He has engaged an excellent Director in the person of Mr. C. W. Clarke, who will be well remembered by the frequenters of the Lecture room. The opening programme contains T. G. Wilkes' drama of "Raffaelle the Reprobate" and the farce of "Try it on."

The Inspection of Government Arms.

Perhaps it is not generally known that the office of Inspector of Ordnance is one of the most important and responsible of any connected with the service. According to the regulations, before a single weapon can be accepted by the Government, it must have undergone a thorough inspection, both in its complete and disjointed state. Every portion of the ordnance, even the smallest screw which is used in its formation, must be submitted to a Government standard. At the beginning of the war, numerous parties applied to the authorities at Washington for contracts to furnish arms to the Government. Some of those parties were small manufacturers, having neither the requisite machinery for carrying on the business, nor the means to provide more; others, although having a large capital invested in machinery, could not, until after a long lapse of time, make practical use of that machinery in the manufacture of fire-arms. Then, again, there were comparatively a very few workmen to be found who understood the business at all. Hence, during the first year of the rebellion, it was with considerable difficulty that the War Department was enabled to secure even a small quantity of arms. Parties to whom had been awarded contracts found it quite impossible to fill them within the specified time, and were compelled to ask for an extension of period, which was usually granted, as it was the aim of the Government to encourage and foster the manufactories. At present, however, the business is so systematized, that there are very few delays. For bringing about that result, much credit is due to Col. P. V. Hagner, who is the Inspector-in-Chief of all ordinance manufactured for the Government. Forty-five establishments are engaged in the business. These establishments are located in different parts of the country, and each one has a certain number of local inspectors. As a general thing, only a single portion of the ordnance is made in one manufactory. For instance, one is engaged in making the stocks, another the barrels, another the screws, and so on, so that perhaps the work of a dozen or twenty establishments will be represented in the finished musket. Every portion of this work must be made by standard rule, and for that purpose each establishment is furnished with a regulation pattern. Under that arrangement, a barrel made in Ohio, or any other place, can be exactly fitted to a stock made in New-York, and the same with all other parts, no matter where made, they fit each other exactly. A first-class establishment can turn out 1,000 muskets a week, and some have turned out 4,500 per month. It takes from five to seven days for one man to inspect 100 muskets, and from three to four days to inspect either 100 carbines or pistols. The number of pieces condemned vary according to the class of the manufactories. In some, only three out of a thousand muskets are placed aside, while in others the number is augmented to twenty. In view of that fact it has become necessary to separate the pieces into four ranks. For the first or best rank of musket, the original Government price ($20) is paid. For the inferior ranks a deduction is made, bringing the price of the fourth rank musket down to $16. Nothing inferior to the last rank is accepted.

The excellent scientific reputation sustained by Col. Hagner and the superior abilities he possesses for the management of his special department are too well known to be repeated here. The rebels were not slow to discover his scientific merits, and before the commencement of the war offered him glittering and frequent inducements to join their cause, all of which he firmly and patriotically resisted.

The National Thanksgiving.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. PARKER OF NEW-JERSEY.

It is right, publicly to give thanks to Almighty God for the victories recently vouchsafed to the armies of the United States; and in the midst of thanksgiving, to remember in prayer those who have been bereaved through the casualties of war. It is right, for a Christian people to invoke the Holy Spirit to change the hearts of their enemies; and also to guide with wisdom the counsels of their own Government, to the end that the Union of the States may be maintained, the Constitution preserved, and peace and prosperity speedily established. Therefore, I recommend that the people of the State of New-Jersey observe by Thanksgiving and Prayer, in their usual places of public worship, the day designated for that purpose by the President of the United States, to wit, Thursday, the 6th day of August, A. D., 1863.

Given under my hand and privy seal, at Trenton, this twenty-eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JOEL PARKER.

(Attest,) S. M. Dickinson, Private Secretary.

John Morgan in Tears.—A gentleman who arrived in the city yesterday from Cincinnati, informs us that when the train bearing John Morgan and Staff reached the depot in that city, the officer in charge called out the names of the prisoners and they stepped forward one at a time. When John Morgan came forward some one in the large crowd yelled "Horse thief." The cry was taken up by the crowd and "Horse thief," "Horse thief," was heard on all hands, and the demonstrations appeared very riotous. It is said that Morgan actually shed tears.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

The Steamer Morning Star.

Highlands, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The steamer *Morning Star* has got off, and is now off the Highlands, in tow of a tug, bound in.

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Notice of Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of I. M. SINGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ISAAC M. SINGER.
New-York, July 31, 1863. EDWARD CLARK.

The business heretofore conducted by Messrs. I. M. SINGER & CO. will be continued by "The Singer Manufacturing Company," at No. 458 Broadway.

INSLEE A. HOPPER, President.
A. F. Sterling, Secretary.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A Meeting of the Belleplain Village Association will be held THIS EVENING, at No. 151 Bowery, corner of Broome-st. Every man who desires to be his own landlord should attend, and learn particulars.

JOHN S. MITCHELL, President.

Trusses, &c.—White's Patent Lever Truss is warranted to cure rupture; light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Pamphlets and consultation free. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

Barnard—Zerega.—At St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Thursday, July 30, by the Rector, G. D. Jackson, D. D., Horace Barnard to Louise Augusta, daughter of A. Zerega, Esq., of Island Hall.

DIED.

Bowers.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Aug. 1, John Willard, son of Henry and Louise Bowers, aged 5 months and 13 days.

Brown.—In Matteawan, on Friday, July 31, George B., son of Wm. H. and Ellen K. Brown, aged 1 year, 11 months and 26 days.

His remains were interred in Evergreens Cemetery.

Brown.—In New-Bedford, Mass., on Saturday, Aug. 1, Natie Gould, eldest child of Charles E. and Jane M. Brown, of Brooklyn, aged 6 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Classon-av., northeast of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Douglas.—At Gettysburgh, on Friday, July 31, 1863, George Abercrombie Douglas, Co. F, "Brooklyn Fourteenth," youngest son of Caroline and the late Robert A. Douglas, aged 19 years.

☞ California papers please copy.

Forble.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, Edward T. Forble, aged 35 years, 6 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 4th inst., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Geo. W. Wicks, No. 96 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Goldey.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 2, Henry Goldey, aged 72 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the DeKalb-av. M. E. Church, between Franklin and Kent avs., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia and Newark papers please copy.

Calm on the bosom of his Lord,
His gentle spirit sank to rest.

Gibbs.—At Brashear City, La., on Friday, April 10, of typhoid fever, Corp. E. S. Gibbs, of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment N. Y. S. V., aged 17 years and 10 months, only son of Mrs. S. P. Ilsley, of Harlem, N. Y., and grandson of Rev. B. H. Pitman, of Albany, N. Y. Beloved by all.

Griffing.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, Elleanor Van de Water Griffing, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of one of her grandsons, Evander Berry, Esq., No. 40 1st-st., Williamsburgh (Brooklyn, E. D.)

Hettrick.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 1, George Hettrick, a native of Ballykelly, County Derry, Ireland, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son George, No. 375 9th-av., corner of 33d-st.

Merrall.—On Friday, July 31, 1863, Isabella, daughter of Richard Merrall.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 84 West 27th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely.

McDougall.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday evening, July 31, of cholera infantum, John Charles, youngest son of John and Mary McDougall, aged 1 year, 6 months and 2 days.

Pratt.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, Charlotte Corre Pratt, daughter of the late Jacob and Charlotte Pratt, of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and the Bowery, on Monday, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Patch.—On Thursday, July 30, Sarah Josephine, only child of William E. and Josephine Patch, aged 3 months and 3 days.

Pillet.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, at No. 148 Waverley-place, after a short illness, Marguerite Aimee Pillet, *nee* Lesbeaupin, aged 76 years, relict of the late Paul Pillet.

Notice of the time of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

Rhodes.—On Sunday, Aug. 2, Phebe A., wife of John H. Rhodes, and daughter of the late Jeremiah Meserole.

Notice of interment will be given in to-morrow's edition.

Smith.—In New-Orleans, La., on Tuesday, June 23, from wounds received before Port Hudson, May 27, Lieut.-Col Abel Smith, Jr., 165th regiment New-York State Volunteers, (Second Duryee's Zouaves,) aged 24 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 209 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The members of Putnam Lodge, No. 338, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Liet.-Col. Abel Smith, Jr., as above.

Shepard.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 2, Mrs. Catherine Shepard, widow of the late Henry Shepard, aged 53 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. S. A. Faulkner, No. 134 (late 58) East 16th-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

Townsend.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, Francis Capron, infant son of Wisner H. and Emily H. Townsend, aged 10 months.

Funeral at St. John's Church, Clifton, this day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Williams.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug 1, after a short, but painful illness, Charlotte, relict of the late Wm. Williams, aged 49 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 186 Hoyt-st., on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Winthrop.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug 1, Georgiana, wife of Thomas Charles Winthrop, and daughter of the late John Kane.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 409.—Aug 1, 1863.
35, 20, 5, 65, 2, 39, 71, 18, 46, 42, 38, 17, 51.

Kentucky, Class 410.—Aug. 1, 1863.
1, 37, 65, 38, 70, 30, 68, 71, 25, 64, 26, 31.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
Dr. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"New-York, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"New-York, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 Madison-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

June 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

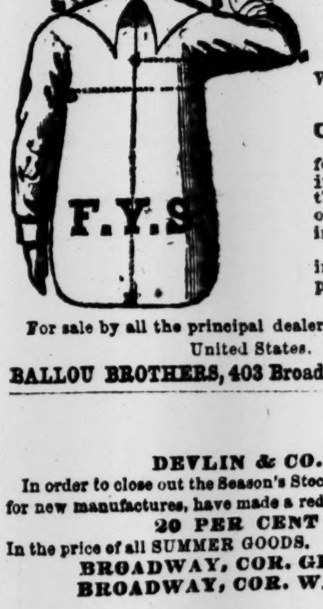
CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

New-York, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.



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Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to fit, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

DEVLIN & CO.
In order to close out the Season's Stock, and make room for new manufactures, have made a reduction of
20 PER CENT
In the price of all SUMMER GOODS.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

ARMY AND NAVY SIGNAL FIELD GLASSES,
of superior power and clearness, introduced and adopted in the U. S. A.
Rock Crystals, free from all imperfections, manufactured and for sale, exclusively by
BERKEL BROTHERS, Opticians,
No. 199 Broadway.

Headquarters Co. H, 22d N. G. S. N. Y.
Monday, August 3, 1863.

COMPANY ORDERS, No. —.—IN ACCORDance with General Orders, this company will assemble at the Armory this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive their pay from the United States Government.
R. S. GRANT, Captain Commanding.

JUST PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, "The Bow of Promise," by H. Tucker, the well known author of "When this Cruel War is Over."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS.

Ready This Morning.
A New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition of
REDFIELD'S
HAND-BOOK OF THE UNITED STATES TAX LAW.

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☞ THIS WORK IS NOT STEREOTYPED, but all of the pages are kept in type, and whenever necessary are changed in each edition, and made to conform to the New Decisions and Rulings of the Internal Revenue Bureau. In this way the work is made more full and reliable than any other publication.

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TAX-PAYERS, OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE, LAWYERS, AND BUSINESS MEN generally, desirous of possessing the fullest and latest information of every kind under the Excise Law, must procure this New Edition of Redfield's Hand-Book of the U. S. Tax Law. It is the Latest, Best, and Cheapest Work.

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NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM.—"THE Choral Harp Duet," "God Save the Nation," "Bury Me in the Morning, Mother," "Shall We Know Each Other There?" "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "Willie's Gone to Heaven," "Our God is Marching On," "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Freedom, Truth and Right," "Where Liberty Dwells is My Country." Price 5 cents single; 50 cents per dozen, mailed free. Also, "The New Patriotic Song-Book," price 15 cents; and the "Harp of Freedom," price 8 cents. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN THIS DREADFUL War is Ended," and "Was My Brother in the Battle?" by S. C. Foster. "Shall We Know Each Other There?" by Rev. R. Lowry. "Sweet Evelina and Nora, Dearest," by Mrs. Parkhurst, are the prettiest songs out. Price 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance to try new music. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

THE
EAR.
NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS.
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR
AND
PARTIAL DEAFNESS
EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. HARTLEY,
NO. 10 CLINTON-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from Affections of the Ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Persons suffering from any disease or derangement of the organ of *special sense,* may command the services of Dr. HARTLEY without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and diseases paraded in a public newspaper.

Office and residence, No. 10 Clinton-place, a few doors west of Broadway. Reception hours from 9 to 4 o'clock. *Consultation and examination free.*

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(Late SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES.
46 *Murray Street.*

PILES.
DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.

Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure.*

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XX
STARCH.

The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by
COLGATE & CO.,
Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers,
No. 6 DUTCH-ST.,
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REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton.*)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.

DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—Beware of any other Uterine Catholicon. Use nothing but the Catholicon marked "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," having the seal of the Graefenberg Company and the name of JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., on the outside wrapper, and his signature on the inside label.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

MUSQUITO NETS,
MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE—THE FULL flavor of Java, twice its strength—the very best for general use. Splendid for invalids and nervous persons. Only 23 cents per pound. Depot No. 154 Reade-st., New-York. Try it.

Notice.—Several impostors are putting up an article which they label "East India Coffee," and furnish to grocers at a cheap rate, which they sell for "Kent's." Buy none but that which has No. 154 Reade-st. on the label. Grocers supplied.

TWELFTH WARD PUBLIC MEETING—EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM RIVER.—Citizens and property owners are invited to attend a meeting at Funk's Hotel, at the Lion Brewery, corner of 108th-st. and 9th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order of
THOMAS MANSON, President.
A. N. Lewis, } Secretaries.
D. H. Knapp, }

Headquarters Twenty-second National Guard, S. N. Y., New-York, Aug. 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. —.—THE COMMAND will assemble on MONDAY NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Regimental Headquarters, for the purpose of receiving the payment due from the United States. By order.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, Col. Commanding.
Wm. J. A. McGrath, Adjutant.

CHOICE ARTICLES.—OSBORN'S PURE-Juice Port, Guinness' Dublin Stout, Extra Bourbon Whisky, Meder's Swan Gin, bottled in Schiedam, and old Cognac Brandy, all warranted pure as imported. Also, a very choice lot of Spanish Olives, just received.
GEO. E. MENDUM, Importer,
Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

GETTYSBURGH.—THE UNDERSIGNED BEing called to Gettysburgh and vicinity for the recovery of some bodies, those having lost friends in that vicinity, will find this a good opportunity to recover the same. For further information, apply at No. 198 Spring-st. J. WINTERBOTTOM, Undertaker.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. S., Box No. 410 Times Office.

A Catholic View of our Troubles.

LETTER FROM THE POPE TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Archbishop Hughes, of New-York, has just received a letter from the Pope on the subject of our American difficulties, urging peace, and desiring him to confer with the Archbishop of New-Orleans in pursuance of the object. The New-York *Tablet*, which publishes the letter in the original Latin, states that it is the duplicate of a letter addressed to the same prelate, under date of Oct. 18, 1862, but which must have been lost, as it never reached its destination:

[Translation.]

To our Venerable Brother John, Archbishop of New-York:

POPE PIUS IX.

Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction: Among the various and most oppressive cares which weigh on us in these turbulent and perilous times, we are greatly afflicted by the truly lamentable state in which the Christian people of the United States of America are placed by the destructive civil war broken out among them.

For, Venerable Brother, we cannot but be overwhelmed with the deepest sorrow while we recapitulate, with paternal feelings, the slaughter, ruin, destruction, devastation, and the other innumerable and ever-to-be-deplored calamities by which the people themselves are most miserably harassed and dilacerated. Hence, we have not ceased to offer up, in the humility of our hearts, our most fervent prayers to God, that we would deliver them from so many and so great evils.

And we are fully assured that you, also, Venerable Brother, pray and implore, without ceasing, the Lord of Mercies, to grant solid peace and prosperity to that country. But since we, by virtue of the office of our Apostolic ministry, embrace, with the deepest sentiments of charity, all the nations of the Christian world, and, though unworthy, administer here on earth the vicegerent work of Him who is the Author of Peace and the Lover of Charity, we cannot refrain from inculcating, again and again, on the minds of the people themselves, and their chief rulers, mutual charity and peace.

Wherefore, we write you this letter, in which we urge you, Venerable Brother, with all the force and earnestness of our mind, to exhort, with your eminent piety and Episcopal zeal, your clergy and faithful to offer up their prayers, and also apply all your study and exertion, with the people and their chief rulers, to restore forthwith the desired tranquillity and peace by which the happiness of both the Christian and the civil republic is principally maintained. Wherefore, omit nothing you can undertake and accomplish by your wisdom, authority and exertions, as far as compatible with the nature of the holy ministry, to conciliate the minds of the combatants, pacify, reconcile, and bring back the desired tranquility and peace, by all those means that are most conducive to the best interests of the people.

Take every pains, besides, to cause the people and their chief rulers seriously to reflect on the grievous evils with which they are afflicted, and which are the result of civil war, the direct, most destructive and dismal of all the evils could befall a people or nation.

Neither omit to admonish and exhort the people and their supreme rulers, even in our name, that with conciliated minds, they would embrace peace, and love each other with uninterrupted charity. For we are confident that they would comply with our paternal admonitions and hearken to our words the more willingly, as of themselves they plainly and clearly understand that we are influenced by no political reasons, no earthly considerations, but impelled solely by paternal charity, to exhort them to charity and peace. And study with your surpassing wisdom, to persuade all that true prosperity, even in this life, is sought for in vain out of the true religion of Christ, and its salutary doctrines.

We have no hesitation, Venerable Brother, but that calling to your aid the services and assistance, even of your associate Bishops, you would abundantly satisfy these our wishes, and by your wise and prudent efforts bring a matter of such moment to a happy termination.

We wish you, moreover, to be informed that we write in a similar manner this very day to our Venerable Brother John Mary, Archbishop of New-Orleans, that, counseling and conferring with you, he would direct all his thoughts and care most earnestly to accomplish the same object.

May God, rich in mercy, grant that these our most ardent desires be accomplished, and as soon as possible our heart may exult in the Lord over peace restored to that people.

In fine, it is most pleasing to us to avail ourselves of this opportunity to again testify the special esteem in which we hold you. Of which, also, receive a most assured pledge, the Apostolic Benediction, which, coming from the inmost recesses of our heart, we most lovingly bestow on you, Venerable Brother, and the flock committed to your charge.

Dated Rome, at St. Peter's, Oct. 18, 1862, in the seventeenth year of our Pontificate.

POPE PIUS IX.

Terrific Tornado near Poughkeepsie.

BARNS BLOWN DOWN AND TREES TORN UP BY THE ROOTS.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, July 31.

About 6 o'clock Thursday evening, information reached us that a severe tornado had visited the country about three miles north of Poughkeepsie. The first appearance of the result of the hurricane is visible on the north side of Budd's Hill, on the Van Valkenburgh property. At this point the tornado seemed to have made its first appearance, coming from a southwesterly direction. Here there are two or three apple trees torn up by their roots and carried some distance from their base. Proceeding down this hill through the hollow, covering in width about three or four hundred feet of the country thereabouts, the tornado struck down a field of twelve acres of corn belonging to Mr. Allen, completely destroying it.

The East side of the tornado then passed the corner of Mr. Allen's dwelling, tearing up his woodhouse and taking it nobody knows where. In this vicinity it also tore up by the roots all the trees in an adjacent apple orchard, numbering nearly seventy. Further along in its course it came in contact with a barn belonging to Mr. Cornelius Jordan, filled with grain and hay, breaking great heavy timbers, hurling them in the air and completely demolishing the structure. At this point the stone wall is blown down in many places, and the telegraph wires are tied up in a knot.

We are informed that stones weighing over one hundred pounds were picked up off the wall and hurled thirty or forty feet. Great heavy boards and timbers from the barn can be seen fifty or one hundred feet from the building.

The tornado then passed along within three or four feet of the white school-house, and thence to the outbuildings on Mr. Cornelius Jordan's place, picked up a large corn crib, moving it fifteen or twenty feet.

The roaring sound accompanying it was terrific. Mr. Jordan states that it sounded as though a hundred railroad cars were passing. Nearly one hundred trees have been torn down and pulled up by the roots. The corn in the track of the whirlwind has been entirely destroyed. One tree was broken in two in the centre, and the top or bulky part blown nearly seventy feet. The scene is truly terrible. The devastation in the track of the whirlwind cannot be described.

A Rothschild on the Rebel Loan.

Rev. Dr. McClintock writes from Paris to the *Methodist*:

"I believe I mentioned in my letter from Frankfort last week, the fact that the rebel loan is not allowed to be quoted on the Stock Exchange there. *Apropos* of this a good story was told me in Frankfort. A gentleman was transacting some business with the Frankfort head of the house of Rothschild. After the business was finished, the conversation turned toward American affairs. 'How is it,' asked the stranger, 'that the Confederate loan is not quoted in Frankfort?' 'Because we will not allow it to be quoted,' was the reply. 'But why not?' 'Because we do not believe in the loan, and because we do not believe in the cause.' 'But the loan was negotiated here by the house of Erlanger.' 'Yes,' replied Rothschild, 'but you do not find it held here to any extent, except by that house. No Jewish house of any character or wealth has touched that loan, nor will they touch it.'

I tell the story as it was told to me."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, August 1, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 4,432 bbls. Flour, 225 bbls. and 1,465 bags Corn Meal, 928 bushels Corn, 5,965 bushels Oats, 215 pkgs. Provisions, and 305 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls. Pots, at $6 87½ ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and quiet at $8 87½ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,017 bbls., including 896 bbls. Pots and 121 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at old rates. Stock of Coffee on hand, this morning, 98,324 bags and 13,967 mats, against 158,148 bags and 10,600 mats same time last year.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, at 62c. @61½c. for Middling, ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel continue in demand at steady prices. Herring are quiet at old rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The principal inquiry to-day has been for fresh ground State and Western Flour, prices of which favor sellers; sales, since our last, 7,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 80 @$5 30, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 60 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@$4 50
Extra State	4 80	@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 80	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 35	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 30	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is in more demand; sales, since our last, 2,100 bbls., at $5 85@$6 50 for poor to good superfine; $6 55@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales 350 bbls. Extra at $4 95@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in slack demand, at $3 40@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 20 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and unsettled to-day. Sales have been made of 81,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 30@$1 40; Amber Western at $1 27@$1 31; Red do. at $1 [illegible]; Amber Iowa at $1 20@$1 24; Milwaukee Club at $1 [illegible]@$1 20; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 14 ₩ bushel. Corn is scarce and inactive. Sales have been reported to-day of 42,500 bushels, at 66c.@67c., chiefly at 66c.@66½c. for sound mixed Western; 65c.@65½c. for unsound do. ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats continue inactive, including Canada at 57c.@63c.; Western at 66c.@70c.; State at 71c.@72½c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand to-day, at 85c.@$1 05 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet yet steady to-day, at 15c.@22c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been light, and sales moderate during the past week. Prices close firmly. The week's receipts have been 22,202 hides and 50 bales do.; the sales, 52,000 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co., 14,100 dry Montevideo, 21 @23 lbs. at 25c. cash, usual selection; 1,100 dry Montevideo, 21 lbs. at 24½c. cash, usual selection; 11,000 dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs. at 24c. cash, usual selection; 1,500 dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs. at 23½c. cash, usual selection; 11,800 dry California, 22 lbs., on private terms; 4,500 dry Mines, 15½ lbs., at 23c. cash, usual selection; 2,550 dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., part 21c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 dry Bogota, 18 lbs., at 21c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 400 dry Port-au-Platt, 15 lbs., at private terms; 1,200 damaged Matamoras, auction, 9¾c.@12c. cash; 3,600 City Slaughters, 60@80 lbs., at 9½c.@9¾c. cash; 51 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, 16 lbs. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 442,100 (same time last year 373,000—year before, 515,200,) and 100 bales. The stock includes 194,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 56,000 Dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips;) 15,700 Dry Orinoco; 28,000 Dry California; 5,600 Dry West Indies Para, &c.; 15,500 Dry Porte Cabello and Laguayra; 4,600 Dry Maracaibo; 20,000 Dry Central America, San Juan, &c.; 10,000 Dry Savanilla; 8,000 Dry Bahia; 6,000 Dry Tampico, &c.; 500 Dry Matamoras; 1,300 Dry Penang; 13,700 Dry from London; 23,000 Dry Gambia and Bissau; 3,500 Dry Salted Chili; 13,700 Dry Salted Maranham; 9,000 Dry Salted Bahia; 5,000 Wet Salted Western; 10,000 Wet Salted California; 100 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. Weisel & Weidemeyer review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—Sales have been only moderate—about equal to receipts. The transactions were chiefly effected with Eastern buyers on the spot; only few Western orders have been received. Prime heavy Leather is scarce and wanted. *Oak Sole*—The inquiry is fairly active. Eastern buyers are purchasing in small parcels only. Stock quite reduced. *Week's Receipts* of Sole Leather about 32,000 sides."

MOLASSES—Sales have been limited to-day; prices unchanged. Stock, 9,487 hhds. and 21,137 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand for immediate and future delivery, and sales have been made of 4,300 bbls., in lots, at $11@$11 37½ for Old Mess; $12 50@$13 for new Mess; $10@$11 for old and new Prime ₩ bbl. Stock, 236,614 bbls. Cut Meats are salable and firm at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is inactive at 5½c.@7c. ₩ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 950 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c., and 250 kegs at 11c. ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet at former rates; sales 280 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Stock, 83,858 tcs. and bbls. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c. @21c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 8c.@11c. ₩ lb.

SKINS—For Goat there is more inquiry, and manufacturers manifest more willingness to meet the views of holders, who in most instances refuse to make any concession from their asking rates. The stock on hand is comparatively large, but is not more than enough to meet the requirements of a moderately active Fall trade. Some few sales of Tampico and Matamoras have been made during the week at about quoted rates, but they are in a small way, and to meet present wants of buyers. For Deer there is a moderate inquiry from manufacturers, but their ideas are much below those of holders, and sales are consequently restricted.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 1,000 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@13½c., Porto Rico at 11¼c., and Cuba at 10¼c.@11¾c., with 310 boxes Havana, part at 12c. ₩ lb. Stock, 59,170 hhds., 15,885 boxes, and 181,149 bags, also 295 hhds. Melado.

TALLOW—Sales 145,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@10⅛c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line during the past month, Messrs. M. Radde & Son notice thus: "Receivers of Tobacco finding it impossible, after a trial of several months, and with a steadily increasing stock, to get export buyers to operate on the high prices demanded in the face of continually declining exchanges, have at last consented to reduce their prices more in accordance with Exchange, and in consequence about 3,500 hhds. were taken for the Mediterranean, Spain, and the north of Europe. We amend our quotations as follows: Lugs, 9½c.@13c.; Common Leaf, 12c.@15c.; Good do., 14c.@18c.; Fine do., 17c.@22c.; Select do., 21c.@26c. ₩ lb. The business of the month in Spanish Tobacco has been even more limited than former ones, in consequence of the continued decline of gold and exchanges, and the unwillingness of holders to make a proportionate concession to meet the slight demand. Arrivals this month have also been somewhat larger, increasing our stocks much above the wants of the market, particularly of new crop Havana fillers and assorted Yara, both being too fresh and green to command any attention from the manufacturers. The sales have been about 200 bales fillery Havana, 51 bales Cuba, and 85 bales Yara, at a concession of prices equivalent to the decline in gold. An invoice of 900 ceroons St. Domingo Tobacco was taken for shipment to the north of Europe, at very full prices. The demand for Seed Leaf has been light, and only for better grades of new crop, principally Connecticut; for medium and common grades prices are less firm than heretofore. For old crop there is hardly any inquiry. Manufactured tobacco has been very inactive, only a few small lots for immediate wants being sold. Prices are very unsettled, except for first class stock, of which but little is offering."

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in July.

	Ky.	Va.&N.C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock July 1, 1863, hhds.	47,078	4	5	47,087
Received since	8,360	—	9	8,369
Total	55,438	4	14	55,456
Delivered since	5,133	2	1	5,136
Stock Aug. 1, 1863, hhds.	50,305	2	13	50,320
Stock Aug. 1, 1862, hhds.	30,503	135	17	30,655

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in July.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock July 1, 1863, bales	1,357	270	1,138
Received since	1,464	370	98
Total	2,821	640	1,236
Delivered since	620	137	85
Stock Aug. 1, 1863	2,201	509	1,151
Stock Aug. 1, 1862	3,974	118	

WHISKY—Sales to-day 400 bbls., at 44½c.@45½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive to-day. For London, the engagements included 21,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 8d. ₩ bushel. For Bristol, 25 tons Heavy Goods, at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cork and orders, 19,000 bushels Grain, at 7s. 3d. ₩ quarter. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₩ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British ship, 734 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals at 82s. 6d.; one, 1,196 tons, from New-River to Liverpool, 83s.; a Bremen ship, 890 tons, to Cadiz or a market, Staves, $40 if to Cadiz, and $45 if to another port; a bark, 343 tons, from Philadelphia to Peterhead, Coal, $8; a British brig, 109 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,800—half gold; a British schooner, 92 tons, to Jamaica, $1 ₩ bbl. in gold; a brig, 347 tons, from Philadelphia to St. Thomas, Coal, $7 50, and back to New-York from Ragged Island, Salt, 9c.; a British brig, 156 tons, to St. John, P. R., and back, $2,000; one, 230 tons, hence to south side Cuba and back, $2,400—$500 in gold; one, 136 tons, to Nassau, N. P., 65c. ₩ bbl.; a ship, 1,568 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals; one, 387 tons, to Lisbon, Extra Heavy Pipe Staves; a British brig, 283 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe and Hhd. Staves, a bark, 398 tons, to Cette, Staves, a British brig, 176 tons, to Rio Grande del Sur and back, ship *Carrier Dove*, 1,694 tons, ships *Franklin*, 1,036 tons, and *Galatea*, 1,041 tons, ship *Skylark*, 1,209 tons, and ships *Enterprise*, 830 tons, and *Haze*, 800 tons, all to San Francisco, on terms not transpired.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

The Mails for the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Ariel*, close on Monday, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M., 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS

GREAT BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

EXTRA FINE FRENCH ORGANDIES,

Chintz Colors,

25c. per yard, formerly sold at 50c.

Also,

150 FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES,

at $2 50 each to close stock.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

OPERA FLANNELS.

SCARLET AND AZULINE BLUE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BARGAINS IN SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS.

AT 475 BROADWAY.

The balance of this extensive stock will be disposed of, irrespective of cost price, during the next week.

GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway,
late CHAS. STREET & CO.

A GREAT REDUCTION
IN DRY GOODS
FOR THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.
OVER $90,000 WORTH
OF
SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED,
POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES,
VALENCIES, BAREGES AND BAREGE ROBES,
DOMESTIC COTTONS, LINENS,
TOWELINGS, CRASHES, TARLETANS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
TO BE SOLD OFF AT A
REDUCTION OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ON THE COST PRICE.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
NO. 252 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
CLEARING OUT!!!
STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY, SILKS AND LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
MITTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS AND
OSTRICH FEATHERS.
Also,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, MALINE LACES, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these departments, No. 66 Allen st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

R. H. MACY.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS,
LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS.
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.—Preparatory to making extensive alterations and improvements in my already large and commodious store, I will offer for sale for the next thirty days one of the largest and best selected stocks of Summer Dress Goods ever exhibited in Brooklyn, together with other Summer Goods, at a very great reduction in prices—being determined to reduce my stock to the lowest possible point, to make room for an extensive stock of goods for the Autumn trade.
WALTER LOCKWOOD,
No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Aug. 3, at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected stock of New Goods, suitable for family and housekeeping use.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

LINEN GOODS.
We will offer on MONDAY, Aug. 3, superior Barnsley table damasks, table cloths, napkins and towels, in new and elegant designs. Also, sheeting and shirting linens of every description.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

COTTON GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering at retail Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings of all the best makes at very reasonable prices.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

WHITE GOODS.
Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plain Swiss Mull Cambric and Nainsook Muslins; also Organdies and Tarletans, embroidered in white and colors.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; makes pastry; wages $8. City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted, by a very efficient and trustworthy girl, to cook, wash and iron, or will do the housework of a moderate-sized family; is a neat, economical and obliging servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to the country. Apply for two days, at No. 115 Mulberry-st., between Hester and Canal sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable girl, as laundress in a gentleman's family, either in Brooklyn or New-York; understands fluting, &c.; refers to distinguished families where she has lived, and will be found a very superior servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, a situation to take care of children, or assist in general housework; no objection to the country. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, has good City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., bet. 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant, or as chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent; wages $6. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also, German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE—NO. 149 GRAND-st., 20 years established, continue to keep first-class servants, for the City and country, of all nations; excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, girls for housework, and them lately landed; also, coachmen, farmers, waiters, &c.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—A young married man, for the past two years an officer of the army, desires immediately a situation in some good house as assistant book-keeper, or a good clerkship. Can furnish the best of reference as to character, etc. Address ASSISTANT, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A situation as general clerk or light porter in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address INDUSTRY, care of the Merchants' Clerk's Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION as salesman or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerk's Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH good references, wishes a situation as coachman; is an excellent horseman. Apply at the Employment Office for Servants of All Nations, No. 26 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young single man, as coachman, &c.; age 25 years; is a good groom and careful driver; also understands plain gardening; is well recommended by last and former employers; would make himself useful when time would permit. Address B. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted by a steady single man, Protestant, as above; is an excellent groom; understands the care of horses, &c.; willing to make himself useful; good references; City or country. Call at No. 189 Grand-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS first-class gardener, by a married man, (without children,) who has had 18 years' experience in this country as manager of greenhouses, graperies, ornamental grounds, &c.; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address J. M. C., care of Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, A NATIVE OF New-York City, accustomed to active business, wants a situation where integrity and a strict attention to his duties will be essential. For a place of responsibility or trust, security can be given. Is capable of taking charge of real estate; or as traveling agent for a wholesale house for a moderate compensation. Address J. A. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

PAYMASTER'S CLERK POSITION wanted by an ex-clerk of a frigate and an iron-clad. Best references. Address, for one week, PAY CLERK, Box No. 151, Tarrytown, N. Y.

1,000 POUNDS OR MORE OF HOT-HOUSE GRAPES WANTED.—The above will be received in lots from 25 to 50 pounds per day, for cash. Call on or address J. S. BARNES, No. 41 Park-row, Agricultural Office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 33x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 764 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situate within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$1,900.—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH good barn, garden, &c., situate near the village of Mamaroneck, 15 minutes' walk from the depot, and one hour's ride from the City; part may remain on bond and mortgage. Address R. H., Mamaroneck.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FINE RESIDENCE FOR ANY GENtleman doing business down town, situated at foot of 66th-st., East River. Carriage-house and stable. Apply at No. 435 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COTTAGE WANTED.—WANTED, A FURnished cottage, suitable for a small family, in the neighborhood of this City, (Clifton, S. I., preferred.) Taken by the year, if suited. Good treatment warranted. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., I. C. S., Box No. 1,928 Post-office, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT accommodations may be had, by applying at No. 111 East 17th-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS may be had, with or without board, for single gentlemen, by applying at No. 23 North Moore-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF ROSLYN, L. I.—One large, or two small families can be accommodated with genteel board, on moderate terms, in a private house; location healthy and romantic, and within pleasant walking distance of Harbor Mountain top, which presents a splendid Ocean and Sound view. Address V. MOTT, Roslyn, L. I., or inquire of D. D. WRIGHT, corner Houston and Lewis sts., New-York, or Capt. POST, steamer *Arrowsmith*, which leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch; has a beautiful view of the Atlantic; good sea or river bathing; plenty of shade; terms for adults, $6; children and servants half price. Steamer *Helen* leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 8 o'clock. For information, call on J. H. WHITE, No. 142 Fulton-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, near Fort Washington, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A private family, on Fort Hill; terms moderate. Steamboat leaves Spring-st. 30th and 36th sts., at 10, 2 and 5 o'clock. Fare 10 cents.
J. CAMPBELL,
Fort Lee, N. J.

VERY SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION and a first-class table can be had, in a healthy and pleasant location on the Hudson, 20 miles from New-York. Possession immediately. Address COUNTRY BOARD, station C, Troy-st., N. Y.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND board 11 miles from the City, on line of Erie Railroad, 30 minutes to City. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, only a moment's walk to Long Island Sound or Gardiner's Bay; good fishing, bathing, sailing, &c. Terms moderate. Send for a circular. This house is reached by Long Island Railroad twice each day, to Greenport, thence by stage to the house; also, steamer *Donaldson*, from James-slip, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock P. M., direct for the House.
THOS. T. PARSONS & SON, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

MME. LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE.—Ladies desirous of improving their complexion without injury to the skin, should use Mme. LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE, the purity of which is testified to by Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated chemist; and thousands of ladies who have used them for the last five years attest their undeniable merits in removing tan, redness, freckles, pimples, &c., as also their virtue as a preventive of erysipelas.

Mme. LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE are no cosmetic; are used as a soap; cleanse and purify the skin; render it soft, clear and fair, bestowing a healthy hue on the complexion.

Sold by druggists and perfumers. Depot No. 690 Broadway.

Caution.—None are genuine without the signature,
C. LEWENBERG.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform maltsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes.

False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.
T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York,
Second door west of Broadway.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from Aug. 3 to Aug. 29, inclusive, 1863.
By Order of the Trustees.

FOUR GOOD OFFICERS WANTED IN A regiment now forming in this City and rapidly filling up. Address COLONEL, Box No. 186 Post-office.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av. corner 37th-st.) Rev. Drs. Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 655 Post Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
PRIZE GOODS,
From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE,	AVON,
BREEZE,	BROTHERS,
CLARITA,	DART,
DIANA,	EAGLE,
GIPSEY,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN WESLEY,	SINNET,
NEPTUNE,	SEA BIRD.

CONSISTING OF

Ale, aguadiente, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, coppers, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, ink, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Granite City*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.

N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 11 bales of Gunny Bags.
July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sargeant*, consisting of about 45 bales of Cotton. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, 58 bales, 50 bags and 16 half bags of COTTON, cargo of the prize schooner REINDEER, formerly called JEFF. DAVIS.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, three hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, marked E. in diamond, w t c 6, part of the cargo of the Prize schooner CREASHAW.
ROBT. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage,
Washington City, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT STORES, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 11th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c. &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.
DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Corner of G and 22d sts.,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

REVOLVING IRON TURRETS.

Navy Department, July 29, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 25th day of August, receive propositions for the construction and erection on board a vessel to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards, of two revolving turrets and two impregnable smoke-pipes, with gratings for each vessel.

The internal diameter of the turrets to be 21 feet, height 9 feet 6 inches, thickness 15 inches; to be composed of two separate shells of plate-iron, with wrought-iron slabs inserted between the same.

The pilot-house on each turret to be 8 feet internal diameter, 6 feet 6 inches high, 12 inches thick, composed of plate-iron.

The turret engines and gear for turning and regulating the movement of the turret, the gun-slides and carriage port stoppers and other internal arrangements to be of the same general character as the Monitor class of vessels. The impregnable smoke-pipe to be in thickness 8 inches, composed of plate-iron; inside diameter 9¼ feet, and height above the deck 9½ feet.

The proposition must embrace all the above-mentioned work, including the bracing of the turrets, and state the cost and the time within which the work for each vessel will be completed, on board and ready for service.

The general plans can be examined at the office of the Inspector of Iron-clad Steamers, No. 256 Canal-st., New-York.

The proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for Revolving Turrets," that they may be distinguished from other letters.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage,
No. 502 Broadway,
New-York, July 30, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of August next, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

30,000 pairs of negro shoes (brogans, black.)

Bidders will submit samples of their shoes, and state in their proposals how many they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A scale of sizes can be ascertained at this office.

A proper guarantee must accompany each proposal, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Negro Shoes," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. G., U. S. Army.

HELP WANTED

A COOK, LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID wanted.—Two Protestant girls for a private family in Yonkers; one must be a good cook, washer and ironer; the other, chambermaid and waitress; must have good references. Address L., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—WANTED, a protestant nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 19 West 42d-st. immediately.

BLACKSMITHS, &c.—WANTED, TWO GOOD blacksmiths—one who understands horse-shoeing; also, a good practical machinist; also, good wheelwrights, who understand making wagons and buggies. Address R. W. CAULK, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, or same name, Parkersburgh, Wood County, West Virginia. N. B.—Good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a small garden, one or two horses, a cow, and do whatever is necessary about a small place; to go a short distance into the country, and live with his employer. None but a single AMERICAN need apply. Address Box No. 4,037 New-York Post-office, giving name, age and qualifications.

WANTED—TRAVELING AND LOCAL AGENTS, to sell LARCHAR'S IMPERISHABLE LAMP-WICK; also, a new burner for coal oil, used without chimney; $20 to $50 per week can be made. Apply, or address W. B. BILLINGS, Agent, No. 34 Liberty-st.

LAD WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE.—An intelligent and active lad, whose parents reside in the City. Compensation small. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-office, in applicant's own handwriting.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE FIRST-CLASS SAW makers and saw grinders if they can come well recommended as good workmen. None others need apply. Address Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibbs, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 530 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 48 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DEFORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE.
It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless. When properly administered it causes a quiet sleep, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled and artificial teeth inserted at my usual prices. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE
AT D. A. CREMER'S STABLES,
NO. 203 EAST 24TH-ST.

One pair very fine black Henry Clay geldings, perfectly sound, 6 years old, 16 hands high, excellent roadsters. One pair good brown coach horses, 6 years old, 16 hands high. One pair dark iron grays, 6 years old, 15½ hands high. Fast pair of mares (roan and brown, 6 and 7 years old) 14½ hands high; trot in 2:45 together. Also, two extra fine saddle horses; and a variety of single horses. To be seen at all hours for one week, and are warranted perfectly sound.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID CHESTNUT-SORrel saddle-horse, 15½ hands high, belonging to an army officer, to be sold at a bargain; well adapted for ladies' use. Apply to Mr. E. PLATO, No. 859 7th-av., near 55th-st.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS
READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
For sale by
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—The books of this Company, organized under the Manufacturing and Mining laws of the State of New-York, are now open at their office, No. 23 William-st., for receiving subscription to the Capital Stock.

The property of the Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, at the base of the Eastern Chain, or Snowy Range, of the Rocky Mountains, six hundred miles west of the Missouri, or six days' travel from the City of Atchison, on that river, and consists of 360 acres of land, a tunnel claim of two thousand feet in length, intersecting no less than fifteen veins of gold-bearing quartz; also a surface lode of exceeding richness, nine hundred feet long, on which there have been sunk two shafts, 40 and 70 feet, and the ore taken from them, assayed by Messrs. Booth & Garratt, of Philadelphia, proving very rich, and promising returns for the investment of capital equal in magnitude to those of California or Nevada.

The selection of this mining property was made under the personal supervision of William Petherick, Esq., the well-known mining engineer, and Prof. Charles P. Williams, recently appointed Commissioner of Mines for the United States. THEODORE HYATT, President.

EDWARD T. LATHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the Coupons due October 1st, 1857, of the first mortgage bonds on and after August 10, 1863, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the Bondholders in New York and elsewhere, Coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz: from 10th August to 10th September, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., No. 41 Wall street, Jauncey Court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.

Dated July 27, 1863.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

Ctf....No. 318....$87,920 83 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,022....250,102 41 } Co., Trustees.
Ctf....No. 416.... 5,624 03 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,023.... 8,827 50 } Co.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINT. RAILROAD CO., (As reorganized,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 25, 1863.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due the 1st of August, will be paid at their maturity as follows, viz.: On the sterling bonds at the "London Joint Stock Bank," in the City of London. On the dollar bonds at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York City. The above are secured by the first and only mortgage of the Company.

W. E. WATSON, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE FIRST and second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, due on the first day of August, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank in the City of New-York. Interest on said bonds will cease on said first day of August.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $80 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company will be paid at the Company's Office in New-York, on and after August 1, prox. The bond tranfer books will be closed from July 29 to August 1, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY due 1st of August next, will be paid at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York. on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE, AUGUST 1, FROM the preferred sinking fund, Appleton Extension, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT OF 2 YEARS' regiments, who have not closed their ordnance and pay accounts, can have the same properly adjusted in the Department at Washington by experienced men, by applying to SOMES, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York.
No. 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

CLEVELAND AND MOHONING RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 21, 1863.

INTEREST DUE AUGUST 1, ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

CHAS L. RHODES, Vice-President.

"**ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN** RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

$500, $800, $1,500, AND $2,500 TO loan on bond and mortgage. EDWARD A. FRASER, Counselor at Law and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF PUTNAM LODGE No. 338 F. & A. M. are hereby summoned to attend a meeting, to be held at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on MONDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Lieut.-Col. Abel Smith, Jr. The members of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. By order of

JOHN A WILHANY, U. M. pro tem.

FRED. SHILLING, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its annual session in the room in Odd Fellows' Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, at 8 o'clock. By order.

JOHN J. DAVIS, Grand Scribe.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 PINE-ST.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from date until 4th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, (the Bank paying the same,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the first day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

By order of the Board, N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.* (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

July 29, 1863.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive. CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 393 Canal-st. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, payable at the office, No. 433 Broadway, Aug. 3.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AF-FAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, }
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART-MENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CLAVERACK COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF TRADE;
Beautifully located on the Hudson, in connection with the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at CLAVERACK, Columbia County, N. Y.

Designed to prepare young men for the various business pursuits of life, by imparting to them sound and practical instruction in

Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, Business Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Correspondence, German and French Language, Mercantile Law, Political Economy, and the General Laws of Trade and Commerce.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861;
CONTROLLED BY BOARD OF 13 TRUSTEES.
Prof. LOUIS W. BURNHAM,
For eight years Principal and Proprietor of "BURNHAM'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,"
one of the best Institutions of the kind in the country, has charge of the COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, assisted by six able Professors, Lecturers and Teachers.

SCHOOL ROOM AND COUNTING ROOM—THEORY AND PRACTICE—Are happily combined at the *Claverack Commercial College and School of Trade.* Each student occupies a separate Office and Desk, and is provided with a splendid set of Bound Books and all the various forms of Business Papers.

The Business College is conducted upon the most carefully devised and thoroughly matured systems, the *Initiatory Counting Room* being, in reality, a miniature *Business Community.*

STUDENTS complete the full Accountant's Course in from one to two terms of 14 weeks each; are then examined by a Committee of *Practical Business Men*, and if found competent, will receive beautiful *Lithograph Diplomas.*

AN ELEGANT SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP is taught, which is not excelled in Practicability in this country, and every graduate writes a good business hand with ease and freedom.

LECTURES ARE REGULARLY DELIVERED upon the Ethics of Business, Mercantile Law, Political Economy, Mercantile Customs, Commercial Correspondence, Banking, Exchange and Finance.

Students receive certificates of membership to the full Collegiate Course, time unlimited, with the privilege of reviewing at pleasure free of additional charge, except for extra Stationary.

A CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP gives the Student free access to the Classes in *Common English Branches*, while necessarily engaged with his course.

Also free admittance to classes in German and the French language during one term, under the instruction of a first-class native Teacher.

Fall Term opens 18th of September, 1863, and Students should enter at the opening; they can, however, commence at any time—receive individual instruction, and progress in the ratio of their abilities.

ONLY A COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION is necessary to prepare a person to enter the College.

SPECIAL PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, Instructed by a Yale Graduate—Latin and Greek Grammar and Composition, an extra hour daily in each. A class of sixteen now preparing to enter Yale in '64. Students thoroughly fitted for any College.

GRADUATING COURSES.—A Special Graduating course of Study is prescribed for Ladies. Students who pursue this Study, and bear a satisfactory examination, will receive Diplomas, regardless of the time occupied. Twenty Ladies are now in the Senior class.

MODERN LANGUAGES.—This Department is under the supervision of a first-class native Teacher, whose whole time is devoted to inculcating a correct knowledge of the French and German languages.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.—Those desiring instruction in this Department will receive the most scientific training from an able corps of Vocal and Instrumental Teachers. Unsurpassed facilities are afforded in this Department.

Sixteen first-class Professors and Teachers are giving their energies to make this the best School in the land. Seven of the Professors are married, and live with their families in the Institute with the pupils. This gives a watchful care over the pupils that cannot otherwise be secured.

Special pains is taken with the moral and religious instruction of the pupils, a large majority of which are professing Christians.

Twenty pupils are instructed free of Tuition in the Normal class.

All the Students are required to take forty minutes daily regular exercise—the gentlemen in military drill under an experienced drill-master, the ladies in gymnastics under an experienced Gymnast.

The excellent reputation which the Hudson River Institute has for years enjoyed as the result of its high standard of Scholarship, moral and religious discipline, charming and healthy location, has placed it preeminently in the front rank of educational institutions in this country. For Catalogues, address

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAYS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Jos. P. Thompson, D.D., Morgan Dix, D.D., Messrs. Chas. King, LL.D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Wallerston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS. —The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

ALL BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS in August at Dolbear's Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, can secure good situations in stores, offices or banks. They will be trained into healthy manly habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 3. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BUEL HALL.—REV. MR. AND MRS. BUEL'S French and English Boarding and Day School in Providence, R. I., will reopen on Monday, the 7th of September. Applications for admission should be immediately made. Address REV. R. F. BUEL,
Providence, R. I.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERS-TOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 7th of September. Restricted to lads under 13 years.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 82 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.—N. B.: *School-officers, Principals* and *Parents* can hear of well-qualified *Teachers, Tutors* and *Governesses*, by stating qualifications required, duties and salary. Address all communications to the EDUCATIONAL LETTER BOX, No. 713 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL,	From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.	at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from..........$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables..........$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food..........$50

Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool..........$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class..........$90 }
Second-class..........60 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class..........35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Weds'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin..........$126
Second Cabin..........88
Steerage..........26

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
DAMASCUS,
Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Rates of passage from New-York. First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday..........Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER..........Saturday..........Aug. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday..........Aug. 22

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship

CELLA,
3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH,
Will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$80
Second Cabin..........50
Steerage..........30

Payable in United States currency.

For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents, No. 54 South-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE MORNING OF July 30, in a Madison-av. stage, between 4th-st. and the Post-office, or in Nassau-st., between the Post-office and Pine-st., a package of law papers, indorsed "Supreme Court. In the matter of Howard Parker, a person of unsound mind. G. Tillotson, Attorney." The above reward will be paid on delivery of the same at my office, No. 11 Wall-st. G. TILLOTSON.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVing been stolen from the subscriber, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped, viz: One note of Timothy Langdon to Wm. R. Lewis or order, dated July 15, 1856, for $1,000; one note of John Healey to Naugatuck Savings Bank and Building Association or order, dated January 2, 1854, for $4,800. JAMES SPENCER.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, BETWEEN 10th and Prince sts., either in a stage or in Broadway, a small gold hunting-cased watch, of American manufacture, with chain attached. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it with EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Surveyor of the Globe Ins. Co., corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........MR. WM. WHEATLEY
Commence at 8; conclude 10:45.
EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
TENTH WEEK! TENTH WEEK!
HOUSES STILL CROWDED, CROWDED, CROWDED
with
ADMIRING AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
130,000! 130,000!
persons having witnessed the Grand Romantic Drama, by John Brougham, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
pronounced the
BEST PLAY OF MODERN TIMES.
MR. COLLINS,
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, in his original character of
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
In his original creation of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, E. Lamb, F. Mordaunt, C. Kingsland, &c.; Mesdames Ponisi, J. H. Allen, L. R. Shewell, &c., &c., &c.
Complete and splendid
GRAND BALLET.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND EFFECTS.
GORGEOUS COSTUMES.
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS.
ORIGINAL MUSIC under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

This elegant and popular establishment will open On THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1863,
With a beautiful play of absorbing interest, entitled
TRUE TO THE LAST!

In order to give effect to this extraordinary play, and regardless of outlay, arrangements have been made to introduce the

ASTOUNDING OPTICAL ILLUSION
adapted from the invention of H. Dircks, Esq., by Professor Pepper, of the Polytechnic Institution, London, known as
THE GHOST!
A MARVELOUS SPECTRE, PRODUCED BY COSTLY SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS,
which has puzzled, astonished and delighted all
LONDON AND PARIS!
A STRANGE AND INDESCRIBABLE ILLUSION,
totally different from and surpassing any other stage effect ever produced.
MR. AND MRS. WATKINS
have been engaged, and will make their first appearance since their return from Europe, supported by a company of
FIRST-CLASS ARTISTES.
Box office open on Monday, 3d instant.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M., for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1863, trains to and from New-York, will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.
Leave Long Branch at 7:00 and 11:10 A. M.
Leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M.
RETURNING,

Leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York.

A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M.

A freight train will leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Pier foot of Jay-street every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving in Saratoga at 7 o'clock the same evening. Returning, leave Albany every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH-HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Dey-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.— The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., [illegible]—Room No. 8—second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
Commencing MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1863.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7¾.
A SHORT SUMMER DRAMATIC SEASON,
under the direction of that popular and talented actor,
C. W. CLARKE, Esq.,
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,
with a company made up of the most talented artists in the profession.
The season will open on MONDAY, Aug. 3, with T. G. Wilkes' celebrated Drama, in 3 acts,
RAFFAELLE, THE REPROBATE;
or
THE SECRET MISSION AND SIGNET RING.
To be followed at each performance by a
DANCE..........by..........Mlle. LOUISE
The whole concluding with
THE LAUGHABLE FARCE,
TRYING IT ON.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening.
LIZZIE HARRIS,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING!!
WEIGHING 678 POUNDS!!!
and,
Measuring round the waist
4 YARDS, 17 INCHES!
The greatest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
Ever seen on the face of the globe.
Also,
THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS.
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
Under the management of
MISS EMILY THORNE and
MR. MARK SMITH.
Fifth and last week of the most successful Summer season ever played in New-York.
MR. SETCHELL
and the
COMEDY COMPANY
are nightly received by
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
The Management beg to announce that in consequence of an engagement to appear at the Howard Athenaeum, Boston, this will be the last week of
Mr. FRANK WOOD'S
HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL BURLESQUE
OF
LEAH, THE FORSOOK.
Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Sol Smith, jr., C. Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan, and Mrs. Floyd, in the cast.
The Burlesque will be preceded by the screaming Farce of
POOR PILLICODDY.
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,)—
BENEFIT OF
T. B. JACKSON, Treasurer.
SATURDAY—Last night of the season, and
BENEFIT OF
Mr. MARK SMITH.

WINTER GARDEN.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
TUESDAY, Aug. 4th,
BENEFIT OF
MR. P. B. JACKSON.
TREASURER.
When will be presented (first time in 5 years,) the laughable farce of
THE MUMMY.
Also Mr. Frank Wood's new burlesque of
LEAH THE FORSOOK.
Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, Sol Smith, Jr., C. Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan, Mrs. Floyd, in the cast.
Box Book now open.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.
THE SUPERIORITY
of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.
FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO for sale for half its value, as the owner is leaving the City; has all the modern improvements, rich and powerful tone, &c. Also, a rosewood piano, round corners, iron frame and brilliant tone, for $85. Apply at No. 10 Allen-st.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octave.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, S. B. Strang retiring.

The affairs of the firm will be settled at the office of Strang & Adriance, No. 355 Broadway, either party signing in liquidation.

THEODOSIUS STRANG.
JAS. B. ADRIANCE.
STEPHEN B. STRANG.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, and will continue the dry goods business at No. 355 Broadway.

THEODOSIUS STRANG.
JAS. B. ADRIANCE.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of MERRICK & BULL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by B. W. BULL, who will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS B. MERRICK.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863. BUCKLAND W. BULL.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of B. W. BULL & CO., and will continue the importation of drugs and chemicals, at No. 44 Cedar-st.

BUCKLAND W. BULL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863. ALFRED B. BULL.

EDWARD B. HUGHES AND CHARLES P. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as members of our firm. CAMMANN & CO.

AUG. 1, 1863.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY— Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7½; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE side-wheel Steamboats WILLIAM KENT and NORTH SHORE, and the barges ANNA, RHINEBECK and LEXINGTON. Also Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office 382 West-st., cor. Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—SIDE-wheel steamboats WILLIAM KENT and NORTH SHORE, and the barges ANNA, RHINEBECK and LEXINGTON. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

MATRIMONIAL.

A FRENCH LADY OF DISTINGUISHED family, very talented in music, is desirous of corresponding with a gentleman, a Catholic, of refined habits, with a view to matrimony; one that is desirous of going to France preferred. Address MLLE. A. De C., Box No. 170 Times Office.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Particulars of Col. Bussy's Expedition Against Canton.

Rout of the Rebels and Immense Destruction of Their Property.

THE MISSISSIPPIANS IN A BAD WAY.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, July 20, 1863.

On the 16th inst., Col. BUSSY, Chief of Cavalry of Gen. SHERMAN'S army, with one thousand of his cavalry and WOOD'S brigade of STEELE'S division, started for Canton, Miss. It was known that JACKSON'S cavalry division, numbering about 4,000 men, had crossed the river, and was supposed to be in the neighborhood of Canton. Our forces reached Grant's Mill, ten miles north of Jackson, at 9 o'clock A. M., where the enemy made his appearance, and fired on our advance. Col. WOOD sent forward a party of infantry, drove the enemy from their position on the bank of the river, and destroyed the ferry-boat. Our forces proceeded on to Calhoun station, on the New-Orleans and Jackson railroad, where Col. BUSSY burned two locomotives, twenty-five cars, the depot building, and a large quantity of cotton, while Col. WOOD'S forces tore up and burned two miles of the railroad track. This is done by marching a regiment in line along the road, and with crowbars and handspikes raise the ties and iron on one side, throwing it over, which breaks the ties loose from the rails. The ties are then piled up, the iron laid across, and the whole fired; the ties burn up, heating the iron bars in the center, the ends fall down, and the rail is effectually destroyed. Here the expedition camped.

The next day at an early hour the troops were in motion, and when within two miles of Canton, JACKSON'S forces were discovered in position, ready to meet an attack. He occupied the west side of Bear Creek, and his line extended from the creek along the road, and circling round to the woods on our left. Col. STEPHENS, with the Second Wisconsin cavalry, was deployed to the right of the road, in the open field, while a regiment of infantry of Col. WOOD'S brigade was moved to the front as skirmishers. Two pieces of artillery were ordered forward, and preparations made for attacking the enemy. Our forces took with them a large wagon train, numbering 75 wagons, that were not yet parked. As they were in plain view from the enemy, a movement was soon made by him to get possession of the train. While they made a demonstration in front, a large force was seen moving around our left flank toward the train. Col. BUSSY discovering the intention of the enemy, ordered one piece of artillery to the point threatened, and sent forward a battalion of the Fifth Illinois cavalry under command of Maj. FARNAN, who encountered the enemy within four hundred yards of the train. The Major moved into the field and opened fire on the enemy at short range, while our artillery sent a few shells into his ranks, which caused him to fall back. Our gun was now sent forward into the field to a better position, supported by the Seventy-sixth Ohio and Twenty-fifth Iowa infantry and the Fourth Iowa cavalry, Col. WINSLOW, and the Third Iowa cavalry, Major SCOTT, were formed in line on the left, the Fifth Illinois cavalry, Major SELEY, on the right of the infantry. This disposition had hardly been made before the enemy came pouring out of the woods with the evident intention of charging the train. Our artillery opened fire while the skirmishers from the Seventy-sixth Ohio pushed forward, causing the enemy to fall back in great disorder. It was impossible to pursue, as the fences are heavy hedges of Osage orange, which makes it difficult to get man or beast through them.

While these operations were going on, under the immediate direction of Col. BUSSY, Col. WOODS, with the Third, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Missouri and Thirty-first Iowa, were gaining ground to the front. The enemy now fell back along the whole line, and disappeared behind the thick brush on Bear Creek. Col. WOODS moved his forces into the thick brush, where the enemy, from his cover, opened a severe fire, which was returned by our skirmishers. The enemy's position was very strong. He posted his artillery—one 6-pound and one 12-pound gun—in position raking the road, and being covered by the dense underbrush, it was impossible to discover his position. He kept up a vigorous shelling, which, however, did no injury. Col. WOOD finally dislodged the enemy, reached the bridge over Bear Creek, which the enemy had destroyed, and soon erected a crossing sufficient to cross our forces, when it was discovered that the enemy were in full retreat. His loss is known to have been severe; his ambulances were seen moving about on the field collecting the wounded. The expedition camped here for the night.

At 5 o'clock next morning the forces moved into the town, which is one of the most beautiful places in the South, a town of about fifteen hundred inhabitants. The junction of the Mississippi Central with the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, makes it a place of considerable importance. At this place was located the "Dixie Works," containing twenty-four forges and machinery for the construction of gun-carriages and materials of war. This establishment has been in successful operation for the Confederate Government. It was completely destroyed by our forces. They tore up and burned six miles of railroad track in the vicinity of Canton. They also burned thirteen large machine shops and railroad buildings, with all their contents, five locomotives, fifty cars, and one hundred thousand feet of lumber belonging to the Confederacy. JACKSON burned the railroad depot and six hundred bales of cotton as he was leaving the town. Not a dollar's worth of public property was left in Canton. Col. BUSSY also sent a force of cavalry and destroyed a pontoon bridge over Pearl River. He also burned the railroad bridge over Big Black, twenty miles north of Canton, with one mile of tressel work and the depot at Ways Bluff. The expedition returned to Jackson last night, having lost about twenty men. They captured seventy-two prisoners and lost none. Our whole force did not exceed two thousand men. Several regiments were represented, but they were very small ones, the Forty-first Iowa numbering less than sixty men. The enemy's force consisted of two brigades, and two regiments of another brigade. They claimed to have four to five thousand men, with two pieces of artillery. Gen. JACKSON commanded, with Gen. WHITFIELD, of Kansas notoriety, commanding one brigade, Gen. CROSBY and Gen. ADAMS the others. The whole expedition was a most brilliant success. The railroad has been completely destroyed for forty miles. It cannot be repaired while the war lasts, and therefore cannot be used to transport supplies to support an army within striking distance of the Mississippi River.

The expedition is an important one connected with the war in the South, and reflects great credit upon Col. BUSSY and Col. WOOD for their successful management. JOHNSTON'S army, when last heard from, was in full retreat toward Meridan. His troops were scattered through the country, swearing they would never bear arms again.

The proud and haughty State of Mississippi has been humbled, and is now bowing under the Stars and Stripes, pleading for mercy. The people everywhere feel that the Confederacy is a failure, that Mississippi is out of the contest, and they are ready for anything that will relieve them from the iron rule of the tyrannical leaders at Richmond. Hundreds and thousands of citizens want to go North, and all are going who can procure transportation for their families. Many of the slaveholders throughout the country have sacrificed everything on their plantations, and gone with their negroes to Alabama. They sacrifice everything but their negroes. They left in such haste that in many instances the wearing apparel of the family has been much of it left behind. Stock, crops and every comfort of home has been sacrificed. The wife and family are made to suffer all these privations, for the bare chance of saving the nigger.

Gen. STEELE has not yet returned from the pursuit of the enemy. Our whole army will, no doubt, return to Vicksburgh immediately on his return. This army has been eighty days in constant fighting with some portion of its force. It has achieved the most brilliant success of the war, and deserves the gratitude of every loyal heart.

Interesting from Chattanooga.

THE MOVEMENTS AND CONDITION OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Monday, July 27, 1863.

A refugee who left Chattanooga on Sunday, the 19th, furnishes the following statements:

"Gen. BRAGG'S headquarters are at Chattanooga, which place is occupied by the division of Gen. CLAIBORNE; the other commands of the army are stationed at different points along the Knoxville and Western and Atlantic Railroads, in supporting distance of Chattanooga. The evening before leaving, this gentleman held a lengthy conversation with a friend, of Gen. BRAGG'S Staff, and was assured that a dangerous demonstration threatened, which, unless speedily arrested, would disintegrate and destroy the army. The men, the officer said, were despondent, and, unless rallied by signal successes, would prove of no value in time of the army's sorest need. He expressed the hope that a disposition would spring into existence among the people to move for a reconstruction of the Union.

BRAGG'S Chief Engineer deserted, and delivered himself yesterday to our pickets. He is at present with Gen. SHERIDAN at Cowan.

He confirms the statements above, and adds that the hostility among the troops and people to BRAGG is firm and unrelenting. The desire for a new commander is general. The troops have lost confidence in BRAGG, and all look for his early supersedure. He represents the people as very short of provender, and almost hopelessly despondent. The fall of Vicksburgh is the climax of this sorrow.

Gen. HARDEE has been relieved from duty under BRAGG, and has been assigned to the command of a corps in JOHNSTON'S army. On the assignment of Gen. D. H. HILL, of North Carolina, to the old command of HARDEE, his Staff, who remained with BRAGG, remonstrated, and were transferred with their old commander.

Tennesseeans are closely watched, and are seldom assigned to outpost duty, for they never fail to improve an opportunity to desert. Our own army is at present enjoying a delightful repose after the fatiguing marches from Murfreesboro. A portion of our army is resting in the beautiful valley near Cowan, at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains. Gen. THOMAS' headquarters are at Decherd. Gen. ROSECRANS' is at Nashville.

Paymasters are enlivening the boys with copious showers of 'greenbacks.' The payment of Gen. ROUSSEAU'S division has just been completed. Nothing as yet has been heard from Col. LONG, who was sent to Athens after bushwhackers when Gen. STANLEY quitted Huntsville. The result of the expedition to this place was the capture of nearly one thousand horses and mules, and between five and six hundred negroes."

FROM THE SOUTH.

Stories of Returned Prisoners—The Raid in North Carolina—The Peace Party—The War in Tennessee.

RICHMOND PRISONERS.

From the Savannah News, July 15.

Yesterday, Messrs. JOHN R. DILLON and THOS. EDMONSON returned to this city, having been prisoners in the hands of the enemy since April last. It will be remembered that about the 8th of April last, five men, viz: John R. Dillon, Thomas Edmonson, Robt. E. Watkins, R. J. Moody, and George Demery, members of Company D, Phœnix regiment, obtained passes at Thunderbolt battery, to go fishing, since which time they had not been heard from. As was supposed at the time, it appears that a part of the boat's crew deserted, and took the others with them as prisoners to the enemy.

After passing beyond the observation of our pickets, three of the men—WATKINS, MOODY and DEMERY—drew their pistols, and informing DILLON and EDMONSON that they were going to desert to the enemy, declared that they should accompany them, and that if they resisted they would be shot. The deserters said that their families and friends were at the North, and that they were determined to remain in the Confederate service no longer. DILLON and EDMONSON requested to be put on shore, as they did not wish to go with them, which request was refused. As the prisoners were unarmed they were compelled to acquiesce. MOODY presented a pistol and took a seat before EDMONSON, and WATKINS before DILLON, while DEMERY rowed the boat to the blockading vessel.

As soon as the boat approached the side of the blockader, WATKINS jumped on board, and delivered himself up as a deserter, stating that he was a Lieutenant in the Confederate army, and had been detailed on ordnance duty at the Thunderbolt battery. He stated to the Federal officer that he had two prisoners of war, pointing to DILLON and EDMONSON. After being searched, they were sent below, and from thence were sent to Port Royal and placed on board the Federal ship *Vermont*.

While at Port Royal our informant heard a Federal officer say that information of the *Atlanta's* intended expedition had been conveyed to them by a man named ROSE, who had a day or two previous made his way from Thunderbolt in a sloop loaded with cotton to the enemy's fleet. This man, they said, had given them important information in relation to the *Atlanta*. As soon as they were informed that the *Atlanta* intended to attack their wooden gunboat in Warsaw Sound, they sent dispatches to North Edisto, where the iron-clads were lying, for two of them to proceed to Warsaw Sound and lay in wait for the *Atlanta's* approach. The result we know.

Our informant says that thirty-five of the *Atlanta's* crew, heretofore reported to have taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, are now at Drewry's Bluff. After remaining for three days at Port Royal, for the purpose of taking the oath, it appears, the Federals suspected their fidelity, and sent them to be exchanged.

The Federals at Port Royal say that they consider Savannah much more formidable than Charleston. They say that our river is full of torpedoes, and that it is so narrow as to render it difficult to manœuvre their gunboats.

We learn that BILL WESTCOTT, the duck hunter, who under pretence of running the blockade, escaped to the enemy with a small vessel laden with cotton, more than a year ago, is now in the Federal service at Port Royal. As he is familiar with all the swamps, he is no doubt useful as a spy and guide to the Federals.—*Savannah News, 15th.*

THE RAID INTO NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Wilmington Journal, July 21.

Anxious as we all are to obtain something definite in regard to the reports of European recognition, mediation or intervention, the Yankee raid upon the upper end, and perhaps the centre of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, has, by stopping the trains on that road for a time, deprived us of the chance of getting any Northern news by mail, while, of course, the telegraph wires are all cut, and we are thus completely isolated for the time being from the Capitol of the Southern Confederacy.

STUART has cavalry which are good to scour Pennsylvania, and which have scoured it, and brought out fifteen miles of horses and mules. They did nothing, in fact took no part in the battles near Gettysburgh, nor have they done much since. A regiment or two of them well mounted, and held well in hand ready to launch at a moment's warning, would do much to protect property, both in our railroads and in the houses, lands, negroes, and personal effects of our citizens.

This raiding requires some vigorous measures to be adopted. Gen. MARTIN staying at Kingston and supposing that the enemy is going toward Wilson, don't stop the enemy from going to Tarboro' and Rocky Mount, and, as we learn, destroying the railroad bridge over the Tar River, between Rocky Mount and Battleboro'. It is also reported that they burned Mr. BATTLE'S factory at the Falls of the Tar River, not far from the railroad. This will be a great loss to the people of that section, as it supplied cotton yarn to all that portion of the country.

Of course, after doing all the harm they can, the enemy will go back to Newbern or Washington, or wherever they came from. The wires will be put up, the railroad communication restored, and the public excepting the immediate sufferers, will begin to forget this raid, when lo and behold, the raiders will make their appearance in a fresh place.

Perhaps they will pay another visit to Onslow or give Wayne a call, or even make a reconnoissance of New-Hanover, which is not likely, unless they come without pretending to military knowledge. Anybody can see that we need cavalry, or at least men mounted on good horses and armed with good guns.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

From the Wilmington Journal July 18.

The enemy has got a foothold on Morris Island, and the City of Charleston is greatly endangered. As usual, the people find fault with the Commanding General and officers in charge. Why was not this guarded against? Why was not the lower end of Morris Island so fortified as to be able to frustrate all attempts of the enemy to land there?

As frequently happens, however, the fault was not with the commanding General and officers in charge, but with the people themselves. *Gen. Beauregard wanted to level the hills on Morris Island, behind which the Yankees sheltered themselves on landing. He wanted to erect more batteries and otherwise fortify the island more strongly, but the planters would not furnish their hands, and therefore the work could not be done.* To the call of the Governor and General no adequate response was made. Their hands were making crops which would be needed as much as these works. But if Charleston falls those who sowed may not reap—those who planted may not gather. The Yankees may be more benefited by these crops than either our soldiers or our people. We don't believe in that short-sighted selfishness that tries to conceal itself under a patriotic excuse.

The same difficulty of getting labor is experienced here. Out of the whole slave population an outcry is raised if six hundred hands are asked for to help to complete works that may protect half the State from ruin. If, when the tide of invasion comes, some point is found weak and unguarded, the blame will, no doubt, be thrown upon Gen. WHITING, when in fact it will justly attach to those whose near-sighted selfishness refused the necessary labor, as well as to those whose contemptible and traitorous demagogueism has urged them to such a course.

It is not too late to take warning, although it may soon be. We urge upon the owners of hands to come forward and respond promptly to the calls of the Commanding General. Remember, it is not that little spot of ground called Wilmington that is to be defended to the last. It is our great line of communication—our rivers: our last avenue to the ocean, the enemy's best to the interior.

A Southern journal says:

"Fort Wagner is an inclosed work with guns upon each of its faces. One of its faces looks down Morris Island, which it sweeps completely for half its length, effectively precluding the possibility of its capture by the direct assault of troops landing on the south end of the island. It is believed that the plan of regular approaches cannot be adopted, by reason that the water rises within six or eight inches of the surface of Morris Island. These things considered, the upper portion of Morris Island, that nearest to Fort Sumter, may be reasonably regarded as safe."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

FORTIFYING CHATTANOOGA.

"Ora" writes from Chattanooga on the 14th as follows to the Mobile *Tribune*:

Our scouts from the front report that the enemy has not yet crossed the mountains, their forces still occupying Tullahoma, McMinnville, Decherd and Cowan's Station. A portion of their cavalry only had gone to Huntsville. They expected to complete the railroad to Cowan's in a few days, but this is impossible, as it will take some time to rebuild the bridges and trestlework which we destroyed. ROSECRANS is greatly impeded in his intended movements on account of the heavy rain, and being obliged to haul over bad roads all his supplies to Tullahoma and other points.

It was supposed that MORGAN would make a heavy raid through Indiana and Ohio, keeping on the river, and recrossing to the side of Western Virginia. He may join LEE before he returns. The Louisville papers think he will now certainly be captured, and go so far as to insinuate that he is really anxious to be taken, as he has become tired of the rebellion.

The reason given for ROSECRANS not pursuing our army is, that he was forced to stop at Tullahoma for want of provisions.

The Nashville Press, as well as all the Abolition Western papers, are whistling to keep their courage up. They make a grand hurrah over the capture of Vicksburgh, and claim to have whipped LEE in Pennsylvania. In speaking of the merits of MEADE, they say they have at last found a General for the Army of the Potomac who will be able to conquer us.

ROSECRANS will not be able to make a movement for ten or fifteen days at least, so that for that period all will remain quiet on the Tennessee.

Our army is again in fine condition, and is "spilin'" for a fight, having been sorely disappointed in not having had a chance at "Rosey."

Heavy rains continue, with close, sultry weather.

The correspondent of the Atlanta *Appeal* writes under date of July 11:

"The hills surrounding this warlike village are being fortified, of course. Perhaps the purpose is to keep the men employed more than any other design. Chattanooga is already defensible enough naturally. Besides there is not much likelihood that it will ever be attacked. No point on the border is safer from raids. Its surroundings are admirably adapted for successful defence. The river in its bend from the base of Lookout Mountain almost encircles it, leaving but a short space of perhaps half a mile from one bend to the other, which might be traced with a line of earthworks, which would render it a complete fortress. The hills of Chattanooga ascending from the river, are higher than those of Vicksburgh, and command the opposite bank for miles back to the base of the Cumberland range. On the hill back of the cemetery, a fort, commenced some time since, under the supervision of Major NEGLEY, of the Topographical Engineer corps, is being completed. Fatigue parties pass through the town daily to work on the trenches. The country above and below this point is so crossed with creeks, ridges and almost impassable ravines, that a raid upon this point by even a very large body of incursionists would be attended with many difficulties, which would endanger the success of such an enterprise, if the party attempting it were not captured before they could even make the assault."

THE PEACE PARTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Wilmington Journal, July 18.

We have had enough of angry discussions in North Carolina—enough of partisanship, in all conscience. We deprecate—we avoid both. We appeal to the people on the merits of the question before us and before them. We wish to be strictly parliamentary in all we say. We wish to make no attacks upon individuals. We see movements on foot. We examine and characterize such movements.

We tell our people candidly and plainly that we know there is an organized movement on foot to control the Congressional elections in all the districts. We say, in all sincerity, that if this movement means anything it means reconstruction—submission. We warn the people at home—we warn the soldiers in camp that such is its nature, such its tendency, such will be its result, if successful.

TEXAS.

From the Galveston Bulletin, July 4.

On Sunday the *Brooklyn* signaled a flag of truce. On Monday morning a boat was sent out to the enemy's fleet, flying a flag of truce, and returned, bringing letters for Col. COOK and Gen. MAGRUDER, supposed to refer to an exchange of prisoners.

The blockaders have flags hoisted at their mastheads in honor of this day. The fleet this morning consists of the *Brooklyn*, side-wheel steamer, gunboat and a supply bark.

Our military authorities do not intend wasting powder by firing salutes on this day.

The *State Gazette* states that ex-Governor CLARK has not withdrawn from the canvass for Governor.

Gen. BEE has been ordered to return to Brownsville.

The *San Antonio Semi-Weekly News* learns that since the order for a draft of State troops was issued, large numbers of persons have secretly departed for Mexico. That paper also learns that some of the wealthiest men in the State, since the raid of BANKS and the siege of Vicksburgh, are preparing to leave. The *News* advises those men to go, but never to return, and thinks they never should be permitted to come to Texas again.

Important Decision as to the Right of the City Judge to Issue the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Aug. 1.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

The following is the decision to which we made reference yesterday, adverse to the right of City Judge McCunn to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*:

In the matter of the habeas corpus on relation of Louisa Nash.—In this case, heard before Justices SUTHERLAND, CLERKE and BARNARD, the action of and proceedings before the City Judge in this matter were, by the decision of the Court, rendered this morning, reversed, and the said Louisa Nash remanded into custody.

The only important point presented by this case was whether Judge McCunn, as City Judge, has the right to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*. The relator was arrested and committed by Judge McCunn, on the charge of larceny. She was discharged by Judge McCunn, and by the decision of the Supreme Court, at General Term, the right of the City Judge to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* is denied. Opinions were written by Justices CLERKE and BARNARD.

BARNARD, J.—There are two questions represented in this case; one, whether the City Judge has power to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the other, whether, if he has that power, he has made a correct decision in discharging the prisoner.

The power depends on the construction to be given to the words "judicial powers" contained in the act of 1850, creating the office of City Judge. The portion of the act which confers on the City Judge his powers and defines his duties is as follows: "All judicial powers vested by law in the Recorder of the City of New-York are hereby conferred on such City Judge, and said City Judge shall concurrently with said Recorder perform and discharge all judicial duties imposed on such Recorder." Now, the only power which the Recorder has to issue a *habeas* is derived from the statute, making him a Supreme Court Commissioner. (2 R. S., p. 281, sec. 35.) By 2d R. S. p. 281, sec. 20, a Supreme Court Commissioner had the duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers under certain limitations which do not affect this question. By the *habeas corpus* provisions application for the writ might be made to any officer authorized to perform the duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers. (2 R. S. p. 564, sec. 37.) Shortly thus: any officer authorized to perform the duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers might issue the writ; a Supreme Court Commissioner was authorized to perform such duties; the Recorder was a Supreme Court Commissioner, and by virtue of being such might issue the writ. It follows that the power and authority of the Recorder is precisely that of a Supreme Court Judge at Chambers. It will now be considered whether there is any distinction between the term "Chambers" and the term "vacation." They are, in fact, convertible terms. Everything that can be done at Chambers can be done in vacation; and, on the other hand, everything that can be done in vacation can be done at Chambers. There can be no distinction made where the powers and duties are identically the same. The power of the Recorder to issue a *habeas* is consequently the same as that of a Supreme Court Judge in vacation. In the year 1810 Chief-Justice Kent, in the case of Yates *vs.* Lansing, (5 John. Rep., 282,) enunciated the doctrine that the allowance of the writ of *habeas corpus* in vacation is not a judicial act, but a ministerial one. If this doctrine is sound it disposes of the case. Chief-Justice Kent, at the time he enunciated the doctrine, had in view that one of the *habeas corpus* provisions which imposed a penalty for refusing to issue the writ; and he appears to base the doctrine on the principle that when a statute imposes the performance of an act in favor of a party upon a petition being presented drawn in conformity with specific directions contained in the statute itself and prescribes a penalty in favor of the party for a refusal to perform the act, then the act to be done is ministerial and not judicial. It is the very nature of a judicial power that those in whom it may be vested shall decide and act according to their honest and fair judgment without being liable to suitors or private parties for any error in their judgment; thus giving them free and uncontrolled exercise of judgment. If, consequently, in the exercise of a judicial power, they refuse to perform an act or commit any error in its performance, they are completely protected from being called to account by a suitor or private party. If the penalty given by the *habeas corpus* act was only to attach in cases where the writ was refused when it was legally applied for in the judgment of the officer to whom the application should be made, then the power to issue the writ might be a judicial one; since then there would be no restriction on the exercise of the officer's judgment.

But the provision would not then answer the end intended, as there could not, in any case, be a recovery of the penalty.

The penalty, however, is imposed for refusing to grant the writ when legally applied for.

If, then, the officer should make a mistake as to the writ being legally applied for, he would be liable to the penalty, even though the mistake were honestly made. The statute, in order to protect the officer, has clearly defined the prerequisites in order to obtain the writ. It prescribes a petition and defines with particularity its contents, and prescribes what persons are prohibited from prosecuting the writ, and then declares that the writ shall be granted, unless it appears from the petition or the documents accompanying it, that the party applying is among those prohibited from prosecuting.

The provisions of the statute are so framed as to render it scarcely within the bounds of possibility that the officer could make any mistake as to whether the free requisites had been complied with, and then to make him liable in all cases to the penalty for a refusal to issue the writ, unless he could, when sued, make it appear, to the satisfaction of the Court before which the case should be tried, that the writ had not been legally applied for. The provisions of the act thus deprive the officer of that free exercise of judgment which is an essential to a judicial power. The power in question must necessarily be ministerial. True, there is a species of judgment required in seeing whether the petition contains the matters prescribed by the statute. But it is the same species of judgment which almost every ministerial power calls for. It is the same kind of judgment which the Registrar of Deeds is required to exercise in ascertaining whether an acknowledgment is in conformity with the statute. It will scarcely be contended that the duty imposed on the Registrar, of seeing that every conveyance has been duly proved or acknowledged, vests in him a judicial power.

But this species of judgment is not that free and unrestricted exercise of judgment which appertains and is essential to a judicial power. Nor does the fact that Judges and Courts are empowered to issue the writ necessarily make it a judicial power; for there can be no doubt that the performance of an act clearly ministerial in itself may be imposed on a Judge. The fact that a Judge is selected as the minister to perform a ministerial act, cannot change the nature of the act; that will remain the same as if a Coroner or Constable had been selected. There is no reason for dissenting from the principle laid down by Chief Justice Kent.

Having thus come to the conclusion that the power of the Recorder to issue a *habeas* is ministerial, it follows, that it does not pass to the City Judge under the term "judicial powers."

Upon the other question, the commitment is in the form sanctioned by authority, and is on principle amply sufficient.

The discharge must be vacated and the relator remanded on the temporary commitment.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER SEVEN.

The most valuable aid to the promptness and efficiency of the action of the Commissioners and force during Riot Week was the

TELEGRAPH BUREAU,

composed of the following gentlemen: JAMES CROWLEY, Superintendent; ELDRED POLHAMUS, Deputy Superintendent; Messrs. CHAS. L. CHAPIN, JOHN A. K. DUVALL and JAMES A. LUCAS, Operators.

This Bureau is considered the right arm of the Police Department, and certainly during riot week more than justified the estimation. The movements of the force, and of the military operating with them, were wholly guided by means of it, and too much credit cannot be awarded to those connected with the Bureau who devoted themselves so constantly to its laborious duties. Messrs. CROWLEY, POLHAMUS, DUVALL and LUCAS, were for four days and nights, constantly occupied, faithful and laborious, the latter only yielding when he was taken home *vi et armis*, by order of the Commissioners, because of being too ill to safely remain at his post.

There are thirty-two telegraphic stations in the city, all centralizing at Headquarters; they are divided into five sections—the north, east, south, west and central. Some idea of the labor entailed, during the riots, upon the gentlemen named, can be had, when it is stated that during the four days there were *five thousand three hundred and seven* dispatches received and sent from headquarters besides this were a large number of telegraphs from one Precinct to another. The work in this Bureau for the four days exceeded that of the whole of any one month preceding. The inestimable value of the telegraph was never better evidenced than on this occasion, and the fidelity and efficiency of those in charge of it never so severely tested and so well proven.

Mr. POLHAMUS was at the office early Monday of the outbreak, and was joined by Mr. CROWLEY about 11 A. M. At 9:20 A. M. the mob had cut down the poles on Third-avenue, and thus destroyed the wires in the north section, interrupting communication with the Precincts at Fort Washington, Manhattanville, Harlem, Yorkville and Bloomingdale, as also with the Nineteenth Precinct. Fortunately, however, at an earlier hour, the operators had sent all necessary word to these Precincts, so that the forces therefrom acted intelligently and without further instruction. The rioters also cut down the poles in the First-avenue, between the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Precincts, and destroyed the wires in Twenty-second-street, in the vicinity of First, Second and Third avenues. Another mob cut down the poles in Ninth-avenue, between the Twentieth and Twenty-second Precincts.

This was the state of affairs with the telegraph on Monday evening, and Messrs. CROWLEY and POLHAMUS started out to repair lines and renew connection. The details of their operations it is not proper to give, but by dint of disguises, ingenuity and courage, they succeeded in reconnecting the lines over housetops, through yards, and across streets, and restoring communication. While engaged in doing this they had repeatedly to mingle with the mob, appear to be part and parcel of them, and run a hazard which none but bold men, bent on a thorough discharge of duty, would have incurred. By Tuesday morning the work was completed in the north section, and by Wednesday evening they had the entire line in working order again.

The rioters had cut down over sixty poles, using broadaxes, and leveling them close to the sidewalk; six were cut down on the Third-avenue, 30 on the first, a number on Twenty-second-street and 24 on Ninth-avenue; upward of 12 miles of wire was rendered useless. When it is remembered that Messrs. CROWLEY & POLHAMUS restored the line without the aid of a pole, and without being detected by the mob, though often in their midst and always in their immediate vicinity, the amount of their labor and the caution, ingenuity and courage required can be estimated.

The duty of these repairs, however, was not the only ones they were called on to perform, for it was theirs also to accompany the Police on sundry expeditions, and be prepared to reconstruct any communication which might be interrupted during conflicts or riots arising. The force bear willing testimony not only to their promptness in doing this, but to their readiness in "taking a hand in" when the use of the locust was necessary.

Not a few incidents of interest occurred to Messrs. CROWLEY and POLHAMUS during the four days, and we relate a few of them.

On the Monday of the outbreak Mr. CROWLEY was on his way to town from Yorkville, where he resides, on the Third-avenue cars. They were interrupted and stopped by the mob, and Mr. CROWLEY unsuspectedly abdicated with others of the passengers. So soon as he got out, he discovered some of the mob cutting down a telegraph pole, and impulsively hastened to prevent them. He was at once pointed out as "A"—we will not say what, but substitute a dash —— "operator," and seized; some wanted to "smash him," some to kill him, and various as equally pleasant propositions were made for his disposal. Quickly perceiving the state of affairs, he so demeaned himself as to disarm suspicion, for a while, at least, and was kept a prisoner for over an hour in the mob, most of the time closely guarded until in some exciting demonstration made by them, he was for the time forgotten, edged his way out, and betook himself at a *Flora Temple* pace to sections in which he was secure. Had he been known, there is no doubt but that the Bureau to-day would have been without his intelligent and valuable services.

When on an expedition in Roosevelt-street, with the Police and military, Mr. POLHAMUS had his boots burned off, while working his way over the burning timbers of the fires there, in order to discover the injury, if any, done to the wires. Here, too, himself and Mr. CROWLEY, both of whom were in citizen's dress, came near being clubbed to death by the Police of the Seventeenth Ward, who took them for rioters, because of their eager rushing forward, and they were saved by the timely interference of Capt. BROWER.

It is a noticeable fact, that the rioters, in their operations on the telegraph, were destroying that which finds a large portion of its duty in restoring to them their lost children, wandering wives, sons and brothers. During the evening that preceded the destruction some thirteen of these were restored or their whereabouts reported.

On Monday night Mr. POLHAMUS accompanied Inspector CARPENTER to the *Tribune* Buildings, where such an exemplary punishment was administered to the mob. One of the force was shot down by his side, Mr. P. narrowly escaping the ball.

Mr. CROWLEY, on hearing that the wires in the Ninth and Tenth avenues had been destroyed, hastened to repair them. On reaching the vicinity and seeing there a large mob, he hesitated, very properly, to go among it; but seeing a carriage driving in its direction, in which was a well and justly-beloved Catholic priest, a good man and Christian, with whom he was acquainted, he hailed him and was taken in. On reaching Forty-second-street and Tenth-avenue the mob surrounded the carriage and its inmates, and imagining (from their moral and exemplary appearance) that they were reporters, cried, "Down with the d—d reporters!" &c., &c. Matters looked threatening enough until the good man—we refer now to the priest—made himself recognized, and under his recognition Mr. CROWLEY escaped.

On several occasions Messrs. CROWLEY & POLHAMUS took a hack and acted as its drivers, both seated on the box. Thus they visited the infected districts frequently and brought back to Headquarters valuable information. On one occasion, however, these amateur Jehus found themselves in a predicament. They had been up the Third-avenue and were returning; had reached Houston-street and were hailed by some five of the prowling gangs who demanded that they should drive them down town. The Jehus were unarmed, and compliance was the better part of valor; the route was along Houston-street, too, and once Mulberry-street reached the drivers were all safe and the inmates prisoners. So "get in boys" was the response. They had not driven far, however, before a counter drive was ordered, and under indications of some four or five pistols was complied with. Reaching an ale house in the 10th Ward the party got out, declared CROWLEY and POLHAMUS to be "good boys," and not only entertained them with lemonade, but paid them fifty cents for the compulsory drive. The one was drank—the other received—and they left, the party of outlaws impressed with the belief that they were as jolly and goodnatured drivers as hacks' stands can boast of. This occurred at 4½ o'clock Wednesday morning.

On Tuesday morning, at 3 o'clock, Messrs. CROWLEY and POLHAMUS were coming down Third-avenue in a carriage. They passed Eighty-sixth-street, and did not see a soul stirring; before reaching Seventy-seventh-street, the store on the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and the avenue was a mass of flames. The rioters and thieves must have been at work as they drove by.

While making an examination of the wires in the Second-avenue, Mr. CROWLEY was suspected by the mob, set upon and only escaped severe usage by mingling in with them, and to all appearances being as ready for lawlessness and spoils as they.

On the many trips of himself and Mr. POLHAMUS, their wagons broke down twice—once in the immediate vicinity of a Tipperarian mob. They were soon surrounded, and would have been killed had their identity been established. A plausible story of being Westchester farmers saved them, though a demand for money was not complied with.

Among the obligations due from our citizens on the prompt suppression of the riot, and their exemption from unprecedented excesses, those to the gentlemen named in this article are not the least. They proved themselves, those in the office and those whose duties called them from it, the former faithful, constant and unwearying, the latter energetic and courageous; accomplishing, through perils which few would voluntarily encounter, a work which, for the well-being of the City, was of the greatest importance.

Drafting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, August 1.

The draft in the Eighth Ward is concluded. Among the drafted is L. W. WALLASE, late war correspondent of the New-York *Herald*.

The Vanderbilt on a Cruise.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Sunday, Aug. 2.

The bark *Merlin*, which arrived here to-day from Talcahuano, reports at Pernambuco, July 6, United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, to sail on the same day on a cruise in search of the pirates.

The Fifty-second Massachusetts Regiment.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The Fifty-second Massachusetts regiment, Col. GREENLEAF, from Port Hudson *via* Cairo, passed through this city to-day en-route for Greenfield, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for August, is a capital number, with illustrated articles on Physiognomy, Noses, Physiology, Ethnology, Portraits and Characters of prominent persons. Only 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL, Northampton Mass., couples the most romantic mountain scenery with the best hotel accommodations; is easy of access, the railroad running through the town; and the charges moderate.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In ship Wm. Frothingham, for Havre—John J. Boyd, Jr., and Cort R. Hincken, of New-York; D. Espanandes, of Havre.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship E. H. Taylor, from London—Geo. F. Carpenter, D. M. Cousins, J. E. Copples, Isaac H. Porter, George H. Harrison and lady, W. H. Roberts, Fredk. H. Bowen.

In bark Eliza Barbs, from Bermuda—Mrs. Grant, Miss Grant, Mrs. C. Penniston, G. S. Tucker, J. H. Harney, J. Dickinson, Rev. Aubrey Darrell.

In bark Princess Alexandrie from Ynhocoa—John and Philip Roche and daughter.

In bark Brema, from Buenos Ayres—Mrs. Haan, Mr. Wurcer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 58 | Sun sets.... 7 14 | Moon rises.. 9 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 22 | Gov. Island..11 11 | Hell Gate..12 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 2.

Arrived.

Steamship America (Brem.,) Wessels, Southampton July 22, at 5 P. M., with 110 first and second cabin passengers, and mdse. to Oelrichs & Co. Had very rough weather, during the first part of the passage, from the westward, with much fog and westerly winds the latter part.

Steamship Morning Star, Perkins, New-Orleans July 25, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Rayner. July 31, at 7 A. M., during a dense fog, went ashore on Deal Beach, N. J., and was got off 2d inst., at 9½ A. M., without damage.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Eldridge, Port Royal, S. C., July 31, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. gunboat Alabama, Cape Haytien, Is anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, ——, Fort Delaware.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. storeship Supply, D. G. McRitchie, Acting Master, commanding, Pensacola 18 ds. July 31, off Hatteras, saw U. S. steamer United States, and steamer Creole, bound south.

Ship E. H. Taylor, Lord, London and Isle of Wight 30 ds., with mdse. and 145 passengers to E. E. Morgan. Had light winds and calms during the passage. From lon. 42 to 49, lat. 46 30, saw a number of icebergs.

Ship Charlotte, (Brem.,) Gatjen, Bremen 37 ds., with mdse. and 196 passengers to Hennings & Gosling. July 20, lat. 42 31, lon. 49 27, saw several icebergs.

Ship Narragansett, (of Boston,) Bronbeck, Liverpool 35 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Brema, (Brem.,) Breithaupt, Buenos Ayres June 3, with hides, wool, &c., to Kunhardt & Co. June 19, lat. 25 S., lon. 38 W., was boarded from a steamer said to be the U. S. gunboat Dacotah. July 27, lat. 30 30, lon. 69, saw a brig rigged steamer painted black, under canvas; did not speak us.

Bark Zephyr, (of Boston,) Howes, Malaga 35 ds., passed Gibraltar June 30, in ballast to Bassett & Nickerson.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda July 29, in ballast to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Princess Alexandre, (of St. Croix,) Donte, Yuhocoa, P. R., 9 ds., with sugar to Roche Bros. & Coffee.

Brig Forest, Strout, Cheryfield 8 ds., with lumber to J. C. Boynton's Sons.

Brig Starlight, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Excelsior, (Br.,) Prudden, Bermuda 4 ds., with sugar, &c., to McColl & Frith.

Brig Palma, (formerly Palmetto,) Ragne, Pernambuco 32 ds., with sugar, cotton and rags to H. H. Swift & Co.

Brig Augustus, Fuller, Buenos Ayres June 12, and Montevideo 13th, with hides, &c., to Harbeck & Co.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Fall River,) Alchorn, New-Orleans 19 ds., with cotton to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Charlena, Means, Havana 9 ds., sugar to master.

Schr. Russell, (Br., of Sydney, C. B.,) McDonald, Halifax 12 ds., with fish and molasses to T. T. Whitman.

Schr. Annie Mussenden, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Mussenden, St. Eustatius 14 ds., with sugar and oil to Jones & Lough.

Schr. G. R. C., (Br., of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Hamilton, East Caicos, T. I., 9 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Bob, (Br., of Nassau,) Ingraham, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pines to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Mary Helen, Hutchings, Georgetown 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Suwassett, Soper, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Oriental, Nickerson, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. C. W. Chapin, Farnham, Clinton, in ballast.

Schr. Tyrone, Perry, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. W. T. Butman, Start, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Romeo, Brown, New-Haven, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Aug 1—Steamers Lancer, Alliance.

Ships Cheshire, Daniel Webster, Fawn, Wm. Frothingham.

Barks Morning Light, Maraval, Wanderer, Albers, Fraudeme, Reubens, Lotus, Immaculata, Sarah L. Bryant.

Brigs Ersilia, Ellen, Bonita, Abbe, Georgiana, John Bagshaw, Lorens, J. M. K.

Schrs. Mary Predmore, Eclipse.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam gunboat Gertrude sailed from Sandy Hook yesterday, at 11 A. M., for New-Orleans, having remained five days off that point adjusting compasses.

Spoken, &c.

Amelia—schr., of and from Newburyport for Mayaguez, July 20, lat. 21 45, lon. 66 10.

City of Boston—ship, steering S. E., July 31, lat. 42 46, lon. 61 21.

Far West—ship, bound E., July 24, lat. 49 59, lon. 9 30.

Julius Webb—schr., from Tompico for New-York, July 24, off Tortugas.

Kate Prince—ship, (of Portsmouth, N. H., from Boston, via Bermuda, for Acapulco, July 11, lat. 7 30 N., lon. 39 30.

Marie Louisa—Fr. bark, from Buenos Ayres for Havre, June 27 lat. 16 S., lon. 33 W.

Ortolan—brig, 20 ds. from Portland for Matanzas, 27th ult., lat. 30 20, lon. 70 40.

Domestic Ports.

PENSACOLA, July 15—In port, ships W. F. Schmidt, Blanchard, for New-York in 2 ds.; Northampton, Morse, for New-York.

RUBIA MILLS,

NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)

TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

CONCLUSIVE PROOFS

OF THE EFFICACY OF

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES:

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters, that the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to sell both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the Antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak of it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immense interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED or RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

For example, seven-eighths of the multitude who go to sea suffer more or less from SEA SICKNESS. They dread this terrible affliction more than the fury of the elements, and it must be an unspeakable satisfaction to them to learn that it can be averted by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is only within the last twelve months that this GREAT FACT IN MEDICATION has been established, and hence it is not universally known. Those who have tested this newly developed property of the preparation, and escaped sea sickness by its aid, are naturally anxious to spread the glad tidings among all who "go down to the sea in ships and do business on the great waters." The witness on this point whose testimony is appended, not only gives his own experience, but corroborates it with emphatic evidence from other sources. If there be any who are skeptical on the subject, they are hereby referred directly to him and to the gentleman who shared with him the beneficial effects of the antidote.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year, proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLD FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote, that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a really valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalleled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER, and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months a pure, wholesome Tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an antibilious and mild aperient agent, is essentially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventive and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and nervous debility ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

DR. HOSTETTER—*Dear Sir*: Being of a bilious temperament, and having suffered much from sea-sickness heretofore, I determined, when leaving New-Orleans for New-York, in June last, to try your celebrated Stomach Bitters. Having made the trip in the propeller Trade Wind without the least inconvenience, owing to their preventive efficacy, I procured, on the 20th of July, a box of your Bitters for the use of myself and a few friends, on our contemplated voyage to Europe in the Great Eastern. After getting to sea I opened the box, and together with about ten of my fellow passengers, partook of the Bitters. On the second day some of the ladies on board felt sea-sick, but by taking half a wine glassful three times a day, they soon recovered. Dr. Goldsborow, the ship's physician, and Capt. Paton, the Commander, together with a large portion of the passengers subsequently experimented with the Bitters, and uniformly with entire success. They will certify to the fact that during the whole trip not one person on board was sea-sick after the second day. Dr. G. having appropriated the last remaining bottle, as an infallible specific, I had none of the article on my return voyage, and suffered more than I can describe in consequence. I have orders for two boxes from two of my late fellow passengers, now in Liverpool, and shall send them out by the next steamer. You ought to have a depot in Liverpool. Advising all persons venturing for the first time (or indeed at any time) to sea, to obtain, if possible, a supply of your Bitters before leaving port, and thereby secure themselves against seasickness.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN A. MUELLOR.

CHELSEA, Mich., July 10, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.—*Gentlemen*: Please send us some of your Bitters, *one* bottle of last consignment being left; we have an increased sale for them, seeing Mr. Hatch of our firm had been sick during the whole of last Winter, and was *cured* by the use of three bottles. He had Liver Complaint, accompanied with a cough, tried all the physicians here, sent 60 miles for a *celebrated doctor*, and thought he would die. The *first* bottle *stopped the cough, two more cured* him.

Yours truly, WHEDON & HATCH.

RENSSELAERVILLE, July 7, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*: Please send me some of your Bitters at your earliest convenience, as I have at present an extensive sale for them. I have no medicine of which I am selling as much as your Bitters. I have kept them during two years last past. They have *now* begun to sell; they have performed some *remarkable* cures in Dyspepsia, which have been of long standing, and from which they have acquired a reputation won by *no other* medicine in our market. I can send you certificates surpassing anything you have ever published, if of any value to you, being anxious such a medicine will be introduced in every place. If persons were as well acquainted with it as I, they would not be without it. Respectfully yours,

W. P. SWEET, Druggist,

Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Dec. 30, 1862.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN: About four years since my attention was called to your Celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia, in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced one-half, and found myself much, VERY MUCH benefited by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it to act as a tonic and appetizer of the MOST AGREEABLE CHARACTER. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state; if from any cause I shall be suffering so accutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters RELIEVES me in FIFTEEN MINUTES. In conclusion, I say, with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have UNQUESTIONABLY RELIEVED me, FOR ALL THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.

I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't,

JOHN W. BRONAUGH, Chief Clerk.

NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs*: Will you do me the favor to forward by express one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a disease of the stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he ever so robust and healthy; for it is not only a RESTORATIVE, but a Preventive for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with Chronic Indigestion, and no medicine HAS AFFORDED ME THE RELIEF YOURS HAS, and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered.

Yours, very respectfully,

SAMUEL BYERS, Hospital Steward.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New-York Office, No. 428 Broadway.